

THE AMERICAN

20c • MAY 1972

LEGION

MAGAZINE

THE AMNESTY QUESTION FOR DRAFT EVADERS

Are They All the Same?



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IN WORLD WAR II

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The American

LEGION

Magazine

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MAY 1972

Volume 92, Number 5

National Commander

John H. Geiger

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Notify Circulation Dept., P. O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206 using Post Office Form 3578. Attach old address label and give old and new addresses with ZIP Code number and current membership card number. Also be sure to notify your Post Adjutant.

The American Legion Magazine
Editorial & Advertising Offices
1345 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10019

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201-836-5755

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The American Legion Magazine is owned and published monthly by The American Legion. Copyright 1972 by The American Legion. Second class postage paid at Indianapolis, Ind., 46204 and additional mailing offices. Price: single copy, 20 cents; yearly subscriptions, \$2.00. Direct inquiries regarding circulation to: Circulation Department, P. O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

Send editorial and advertising material to: The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

NONMEMBER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Send name and address, including ZIP number, with \$2 check or money order to Circulation Dept., P.O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

POSTMASTER:

Send Form 3579 to P.O. Box 1954
Indianapolis, Ind. 46206

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of *The American Legion*. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal service are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of *The American Legion* should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

THE TITANIC

SIR: Peggy Robbins' "When the *Titanic* Went Down" (March) is one of the most grippingly narrated bits of history I have seen published in a mass-circulation magazine, a genuine masterpiece.

Perhaps Miss Robbins and your readers would be interested in knowing that the tragic 1912 wreck of the *Titanic* was uncannily predicted by the American short story writer Morgan Robertson. In his fictional account, a great transatlantic liner built to be unsinkable, and for this reason carrying too few lifeboats, strikes an iceberg on a night in April, and is lost with the consequent deaths of over 1,000 passengers.

Robertson's story was published in 1898. Its title, "The Wreck of the Titan." If there is a logical or scientific explanation for this phenomenal instance of literary ESP, I should like to hear of it.

ROBERT W. BLAIR, M.D.
Mesa, Ariz.

SIR: Peggy Robbins' story on the *Titanic* was a graphic masterpiece, written to assure that the average reader would be eager to see what the next line would unfold.

My remembrance of the tragic sinking of the ill-fated ship is quite vivid. The disaster has been termed one of the major historical events occurring at the turn of the century. As a barefoot lad of 12 years I recall going through the countryside with the prospectus under my arm to sell my neighbors a book titled, "The Fate of the 'Unsinkable' *Titanic*." I met with little difficulty in earning my first wages.

W. MAX ELLIS
Rogersville, Tenn.

SIR: I was with my father and mother in London when my father learned of the sailing of the *Titanic*. We already had passage on the *Celtic*, but my father was so struck with the first sailing of the great new ship that he tried to exchange our passage. He was not successful. We sailed the next day after the departure of the *Titanic*. On arriving at the dining room the morning the ship went down, though the room was almost full, it was almost emptied as news of the sinking was whispered about among the passengers. As I recall, we were shortly thereafter at the scene of the sinking and spent a great deal of time searching the area for survivors, but the *Carpathia* had preceded us and had taken on board all the survivors. Though I am a survivor of

WW1 combat, the sinking of the *Titanic* is one of the harrowing experiences of my life. Thank you for repeating the story.

JOHN FITE ROBERTSON
Sarasota, Fla.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS

SIR: I noted with interest your article concerning the 100th anniversary of our national parks (January). Contrary to your statement that Jackson Hole and Jackson Lake in Grand Teton National Park were named after William Henry Jackson, the frontier photographer had only one place named after him, that site being Jackson's Canyon in Wyoming. In his book "Time Exposure," Jackson says, "The 'hole,' incidentally, has nothing to do with me. It immortalizes Dave Jackson, a partner of Jim Bridges in the Rocky Mountain Fur Company of early days."

Jackson's photographs were an effective lobbying tool indeed in the creation of Yellowstone, and the pictures which developed on his wet plates were most remarkable for the day.

RALPH EVERETT LEWIS
Charlottesville, Va.

ADDITIVES IN OUR FOODS

SIR: I found your article in the March issue, "Why Chemicals in Our Food?" very enlightening, though a bit frightening.

Frightening, because we are placing so much responsibility on the F.D.A. and the enforcement of its laws. I am quite willing to go along with preservatives and additives in connection with the food we eat, conditioned upon competent and responsible people at the controls.

I would like to see a second article

with a more factual approach to nutrition in our foods rather than the addition of synthetic chemicals to obtain this. The "natural fooders" have started a controversy, but it will take more than just opposition by them to satisfy the consumer.

Thanks again for a very fine, well researched article.

MRS. J. S. SEMONES
Monte Vista, Colo.

"Natural" foods are just great. No controversy there. The problem is producing them in enough quantity, and keeping them in good shape at the market-places of our 200 million people. The small number of people who go out of their way to eat only "natural" or what they call "organic" foods in no way solves the problem of providing three meals a day of such food for everyone in the land.

AUTHORS SEEK MATERIAL ON: 112th FIGHTER GROUP WW2

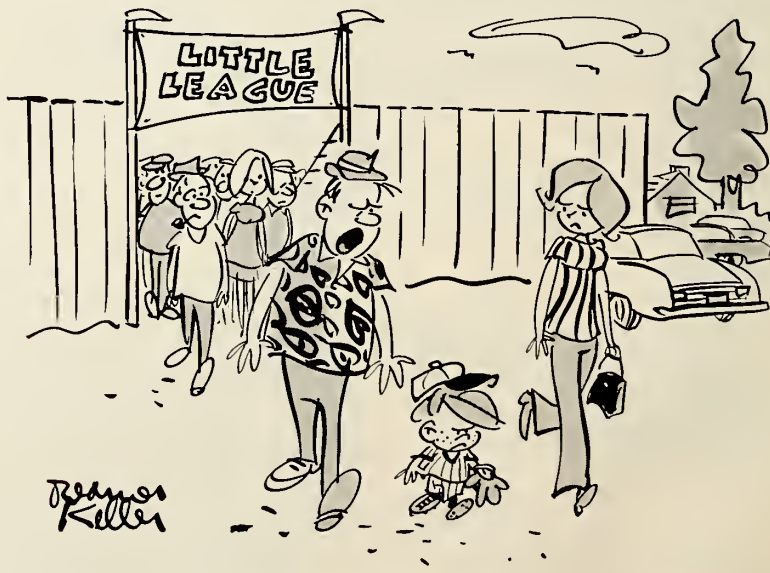
SIR: For research on a history of the 112th Fighter Group I would like to hear from former members of the 350th Fighter Group or other U.S.A.A.F. personnel who have photos of Royal Air Force stations Coltishall, Doxford, Snailwell and Kings Cliffe. Photos will be returned.

STANLEY KRANTZ
119 Sheldon Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15220

JAPAN AND KOREA OCCUPATION FORCES

SIR: For research for a book on the Occupation Forces in Japan and Korea 1945-1950, any photos, personal accounts, literature, movies—any related material will be appreciated. All material will be returned.

EDWARD W. WIECZOREK
1860 No. Market St.
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"What could you have possibly said to the umpire to be fined \$500?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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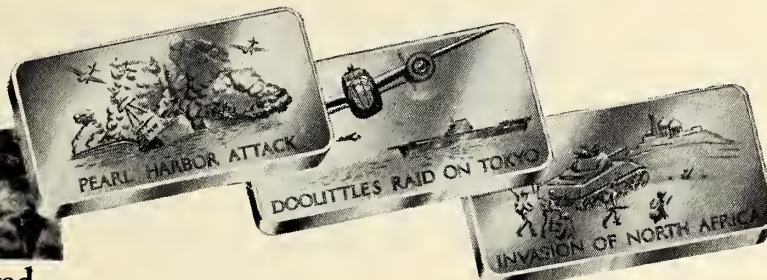
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The Amnesty Question for Draft Evaders:

ARE THEY ALL THE SAME?

UPI



Identified by UPI as draft dodgers and deserters in Toronto, this group demanded at a January press conference that they and all

By LEAVITT A. KNIGHT, Jr.

TODAY, some sort of *blanket amnesty* for those who illegally evaded the draft or deserted from the military during the Vietnam war is being widely debated, discussed, aired, promoted and opposed.

In all this discussion there has so far been a good deal of silence on what is most certainly the central question. The key word is not "amnesty," it is "blanket."

Without exception, the proposals for amnesty for Vietnam war draft evaders and deserters that are now being debated would either treat them all as one group, or divide them into large classes (such as between draft dodgers and deserters). Every such proposal is a proposal to avoid examining individual cases, to offer forgiveness to 70,000 John Doe's if we offer it to one John Doe.

The assumption behind all blanket amnesty proposals is that all draft evaders and/or deserters are the same, so one judgment will do for all. Very often the case of one or two men with a sympathetic ring is cited to support amnesty for 70,000.

But they are not all the same, and the whole debate, as it gets to the public, stands on a false assumption.

There are John A. Doe's who were too illiterate or mentally retarded to understand their draft boards' instructions. There are John Z. Doe's who were wanted for murder, and avoided registering for the draft to keep justice from catching up with them.

In between is a whole alphabet of John Doe's. Some stood on private conviction against all war, knew that what they were doing was illegal, and chose to take the consequences. Others were

not actually against the Vietnam war as they claimed. They were in it on the side of the enemy, with whom they conspired (sometimes openly) not to stop the war but to assure a victory for Hanoi.

The actual motives of many draft evaders cannot be determined from what they *said* their motives were. What they said was often ground out on mimeo machines and printing presses by others and handed to them to be cited as their own statements. Some draft evaders openly refused to register or report. Others never openly resisted the draft, but cheated by feigning mental or physical disabilities or making false claims for exemptions. As we all know, a whole business grew up "educating" draft-eligibles on ways to disqualify themselves by lying.

It is entirely possible to carry out any sort of justice the nation decides it wants



others like them be unconditionally repatriated by the United States, if they choose to return.

The Amnesty Question for Draft Evaders: ARE THEY ALL THE SAME?

to render, be it stern or lenient, by pursuing a policy which is applied to each case according to the facts of the case.

It is impossible to render any sort of justice by enacting a blanket amnesty which closes its eyes to what it is doing in each case.

If we take the sternest approach, and punish all who even technically avoided the draft, we will hurt many relatively innocent men who might be shown to be victims of draft board error or overzealousness. If we only exact some mild sort of penance from every draft dodger, such as Sen. Robert Taft's proposal to let them work for three years in government service in some agency, we will require too much of men who are victims of error. You cannot find error if you do not look at each case.

In WW2, a few overzealous draft boards instituted charges of draft dodging against Japanese-Americans who had been relocated from the West Coast as "undesirable citizens." And technically, they had dodged the draft by failing to register. But when President Truman's Amnesty Board (*which looked at each case*) caught up with these charges they were dismissed out of hand. And so should any similar purely technical charges be dismissed today, instead of offering the accused a chance to buy a pardon with a three-year tour of government duty.

Most appeals for blanket amnesty today state that *all* draft evaders and/or deserters were acting on high principles which are grounds enough for granting amnesty to all of them. It is irrelevant to debate at this point whether or not it is "high principle" to avoid service—sometimes by lying—under conditions that require that another man go in one's place. A blanket amnesty would let all the so-called "high-principled" off, and with them it would let off all the "low-principled"—the stickup men and wanted murderers who failed to register in order to flee justice.

One thing is clear. *Blanket* amnesty is wrong no matter what amnesty might be right, if any. The experience of the WW2 Amnesty Board is enlightening on this point.

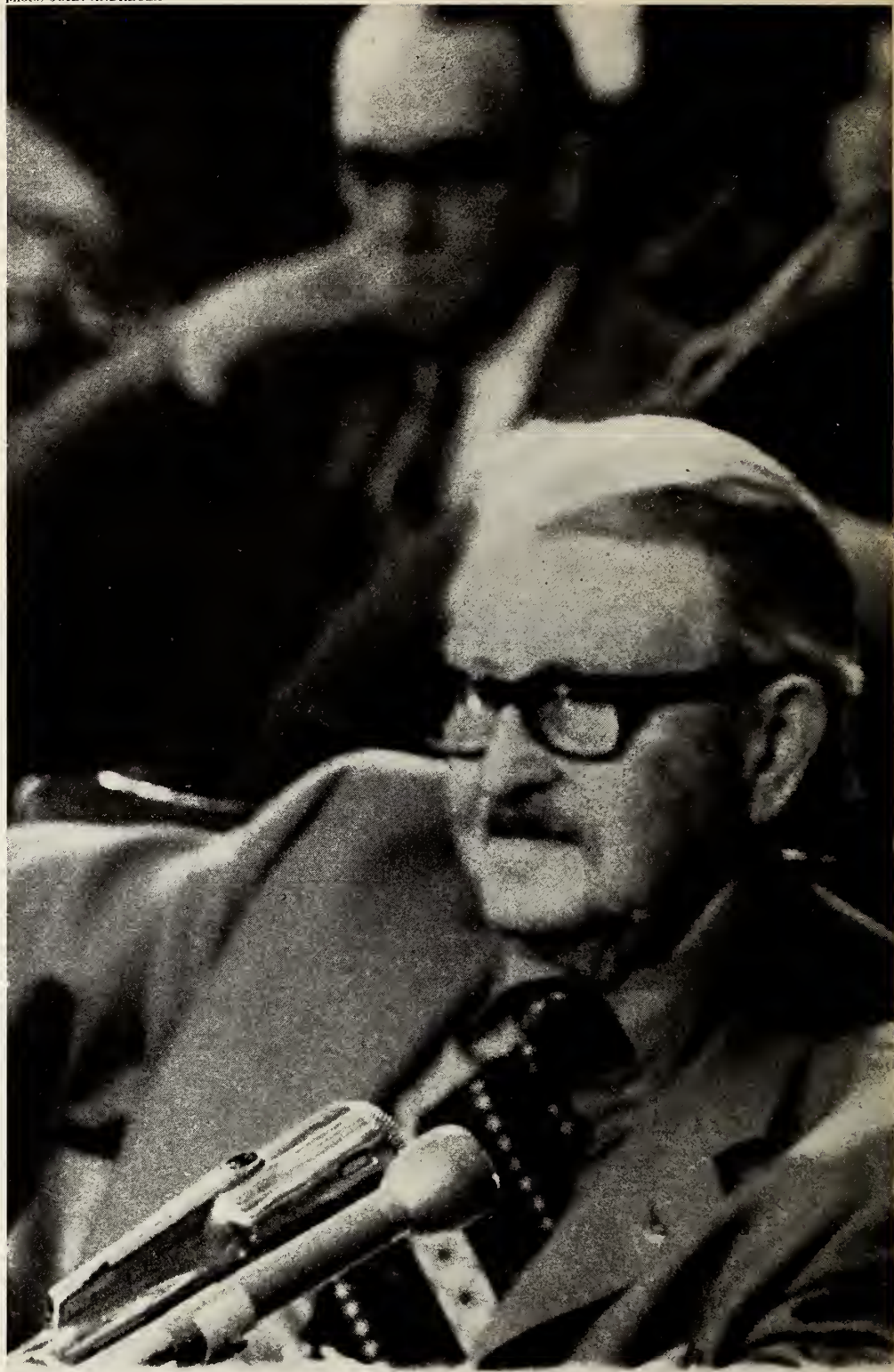
In 1946, President Harry S. Truman appointed a three-man Amnesty Board to recommend Presidential clemency for WW2 draft evaders. He named to it then-recently-retired Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Owen J. Roberts (chairman); Willis Smith, then President of the American Bar Association and later U.S. Senator from North Carolina, and James F. O'Neil, who had been a

special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy in WW2 and is presently the publisher of this magazine.

Justice Roberts was highly in favor of blanket amnesty when the board began its work. In fact, his name appeared on the letterhead of the Fellowship for Reconciliation, a pacifist organization. His initial proposal to the whole board was to treat all of the draft evaders the same—to recommend executive clem-

ency for all of them to President Truman. Smith and O'Neil proposed to review the cases individually, and persuaded Justice Roberts to review a sample and see if he still wanted blanket amnesty. After he reviewed a few, he agreed that each of 15,805 cases should be reviewed. It took a year, with help from the Justice Department staff. In the end, the Board recommended executive clemency for 1,523 cases. President

photo: JOHN ANDREOLA



Legion Nat'l Cmdr John H. Geiger (right) urges Senate subcommittee to avoid blanket



amnesty, let each case be decided on its merits. With him, Emmett Lenihan (Washington).

Truman had earlier arranged for pardons for another 1,518. In all, out of 15,085, pardons were granted to 3,041. As he handed the Board's report to the President, Justice Roberts said that the review of each case had saved him from a great mistake, for he "never realized how many were not entitled to amnesty."

Here is one quotation from the unanimous report of the Roberts Board:

"Examination of the large number of

cases at the outset convinced us that to do justice to each individual as well as the nation, it would be necessary to review each case upon its merit with the view of recommending individual pardons, and that no group would be granted amnesty as such."

Two further passages indicating what examination of each case revealed are also enlightening:

"In perhaps one half of the cases con-

sidered, the files reflected a prior record of one or more serious criminal offenses. The Board would have failed in its duty to society and to the memory of the men who fought and died to protect it, had amnesty been recommended in these cases. Nor could the Board have justified its existence, had a policy been adopted of refusing pardon to all. . . ."

"Many of the wilful violators were men with criminal records; many whose record included murder, rape, burglary, larceny, robbery, larceny of Government property, fraudulent enlistment, conspiracy to rob, arson, violations of the narcotics law, violations of the immigration laws, counterfeiting, desertion from the U.S. Armed Forces, embezzlement, breaking and entering, bigamy, drinking benzodrine to deceive medical examiners, felonious assault, violations of National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, extortion, blackmail, impersonation, insurance frauds, bribery, black market operations and other offenses of equally serious nature; men who were seeking to escape detection for crimes committed; fugitives from justice; wife deserters, and others who had ulterior motives for escaping the draft. . . ."

There were just about 7,500 such cases, and there's no reason to believe that an examination of Vietnam military evaders would not show similar numbers.

The WW2 Board, by looking at each case, found all sorts of other people who could hardly be classed as being all the same or reasonably subject to the same consideration. On their records they deserved anything from extreme leniency to the sternest punishment. Today, because no such close look is being taken, the draft evaders and deserters are being lumped together under all sorts of misnomers.

A recent headline in the New York Times is typically foggy. It reads: "Amnesty is Asked for All War Foes." Here, the Times headline writer represents everyone who is *opposed to war* as one in need of amnesty. The use of such language is a smoke screen of the kind we need less of in airing public questions.

It's a fair presumption that everyone in the United States is opposed to war. It is certainly no crime and nobody needs amnesty for abhorring war. Of course, the story under the headline was not about "all war foes." It reported a petition circulated by 16 people to grant total amnesty to all Vietnam draft evaders and deserters—that is, law-breakers. As usual, the petition stated that all 70,000 or so of them had ducked the draft or deserted for the same reasons, which seemed honorable to the 16 petitioners.

Now, it is a fair bet that virtually every man who served in Vietnam or any other of our wars hated every bit of



Justice Owen Roberts. After his board reviewed each WW2 case he told Truman, "I never realized how many were not entitled to amnesty."

The Amnesty Question For Draft Evaders: ARE THEY ALL THE SAME?

it. In short, millions of war fops registered for the draft and served. It is certainly kidding the public to give the distinction of war-hater uniquely to those men who illegally avoided war service. Yet both the Times and these 16 petitioners did exactly that, and they are not alone in such gross misidentification in today's amnesty debate. I don't object to these folks having and sticking to their opinions. But I most certainly object to the sand they throw in other people's eyes, and to their representing their wildest and most undemonstrable beliefs as fact.

The petitioners, in this case, claimed it as a fact that the deserters and draft dodgers "wherever they are, are already concerned with the making of a better America." All of them. Justice Roberts, pacifist though he was, would roll over in his grave at the suggestion that these petitioners could possibly know what they were talking about. Of course, the way to find out is to examine every case, as Justice Roberts and his colleagues did. But it is exactly the point of all such petitioners that every case should *not* be examined.

One error leads to another, or rather scores of others. Legionnaire Benjamin Truskoski, of Bristol, Conn., pointed out in a letter to a Congressman that Senator Taft's proposal to give amnesty to any draft evaders who would serve for three years in a government agency—such as VISTA, the VA hospitals, etc.—is loaded with pitfalls and injustices. Senator Taft seems to view government service as a sort of punishment. To some it *would* be punishment. Just what will happen to the quality of service in VA hospitals and other agencies that load themselves up with sullen men who look upon their jobs as punishment, and who have a record of breaking the law when it doesn't appeal to them, is quite a question. The government service, Truskoski noted, has a hard enough time without taking on thousands of such. The WW2 Roberts Commission found that some of the draft evaders were mentally unstable. That Senator Taft would view government employment as a penance is itself a little eyebrow-raising. Another side of the question is that government jobs are *sought after* by many. There are loads of Vietnam veterans who are walking the streets looking for jobs, while scores of volunteers and organizations are trying to help them. What an irony, said Truskoski, to offer 70,000 federal posts to draft evaders, while any men who didn't evade it go unemployed after having fought the war!

I don't mean to beat Senator Taft over the head. He is probably as much a victim of fog as everyone else. The hidden evils in his proposal are the sort of things that

follow basing a whole public debate on false premises. Once you start pretending that all draft evaders are the same—once you decide not to look at their records one by one—it follows that whatever you propose to do will be full of mischief because it stands on the false ground that they can be treated justly as a class.

All we need, after the Vietnam war is over, is for some board or agency to do for the President what President Truman's Amnesty Board did for him. The President has full powers to grant executive clemency, and justice can only be served by basing it on the facts of each case. If I'm wrong on that, our whole concept of justice has been wrong since we established our courts, our appeals courts and the pardoning power. Until now, we always thought it was a virtue of our system that every accused man should have his day in court. If we don't stay with that, we can't avoid being too soft on some and too hard on others.

One argument that has been widely publicized in favor of a blanket amnesty should be taken very seriously if it is found to hold water. It states that the draft evaders are such a large and important part of our population that—quite apart from the justice or injustice of forgiving them en masse—we must accommodate them in some special way in "order to cement a divided nation back into one piece."

If the facts are correct, this is not a specious argument. After the Civil War, when half the nation had fought the other half and the Confederate Army had actually taken up arms against the victorious Union, the wisest leaders recognized that the nation could ill afford to subject everyone in the Confederate cause to prosecution as a lawbreaker. Lincoln instituted a policy of blanket amnesty in his instructions to Grant who, at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, told Lee to send his men home with their horses for the next plowing. Every one of them was technically subject to prosecution as one who'd taken up arms against the United States.

With the assassination of Lincoln, and the Northern cry for vengeance, his amnesty policy was the subject of bitter recrimination and turmoil for years. (Which illustrates that the amnesty did not cement the nation but continued to divide it.) In fact, Congress passed a law to wipe out a later amnesty granted by President Andrew Johnson (which Johnson ignored).

The question then was not a question of either justice or injustice. It was a statistical question. The nation could not afford to prosecute close to half its citizens, and the enormity of that con-

flict dictated Lincoln's policy to "bind up the nation's wounds." Since the question is based on statistics, and not on justice, its relevance today stands on the question of numbers, as it did in the Civil War.

Are the Vietnam draft evaders and deserters such a significant part of the population that the nation cannot afford to give them even justice but must try to deal with them as a class, as Lincoln proposed to do for the South?

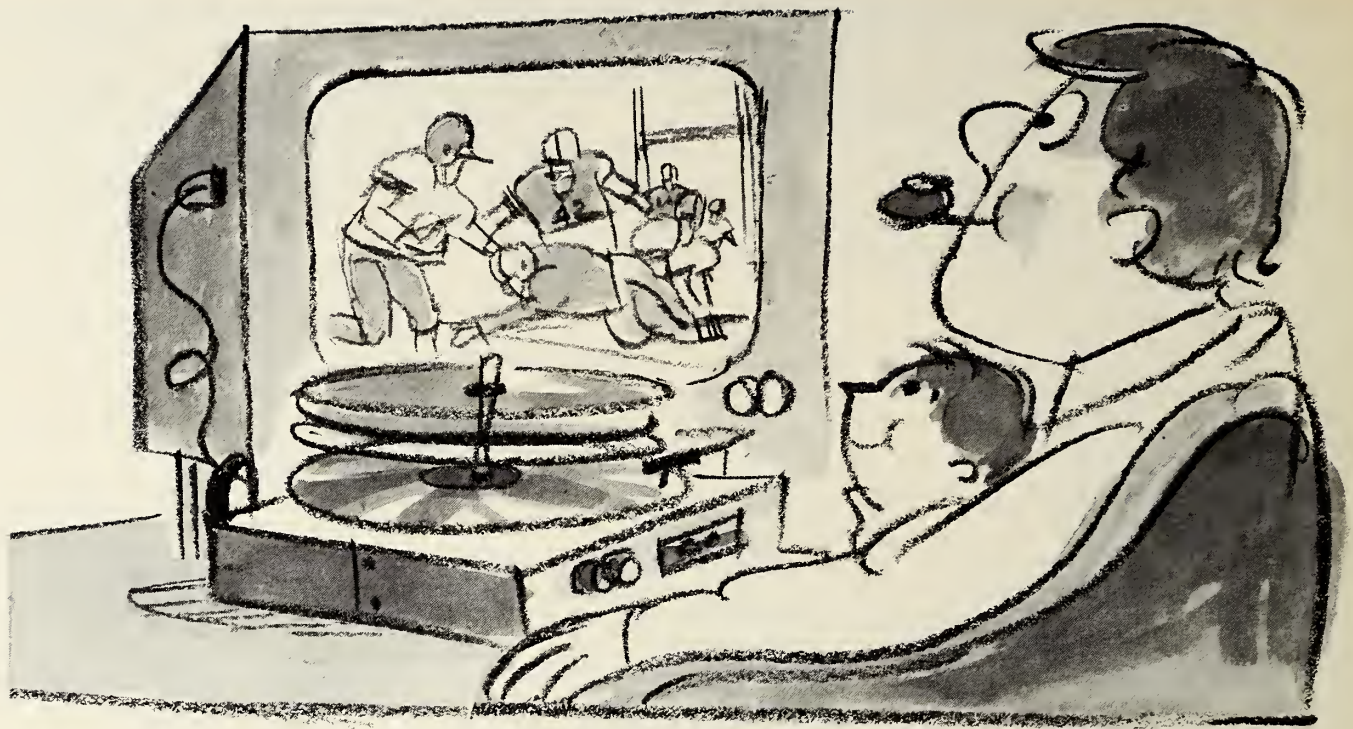
Statistically, it would be more important to forgive our other lawbreakers as a class, if the nation stands in danger of alienating large classes of citizens by prosecuting them evenhandedly. In 1969, more than five million people stood accused of serious crimes in the United States for which they were arrested. Auto thieves alone came to over 870,000. Most unofficial guesses estimate the accumulation of Vietnam draft evaders and deserters since 1964 or thereabouts at about 70,000. They are a small fraction of lawbreakers (less than 1 in 500 over an eight-year period). They are a small number compared to those who did serve in the military, and in fact they are not a fifth as numerous as those who were killed, wounded or reported missing in Vietnam. They are a tiny part of the total population—averaging out to the population of one small hamlet of 1,400 people in each state.

Thus the statistical approach claiming that we can ill afford to give them the same sort of justice we give everyone else because they are so important a segment of the nation is only empty verbiage. Put them in the Los Angeles Coliseum and there would be 6,000 empty seats, if the 70,000 figure is correct. However, both the Justice and Defense Departments have testified in the Senate that the total number who could face prosecution is much smaller than 70,000.

This review of the insignificance of their numbers in the nation is not said for or against the draft evaders, but only to reveal what an attempt at hoodwinking the public is involved in the claim that they are too important a part of the nation to be dealt with like everyone else who stands accused of lawbreaking. Fog and sand-in-the-eyes are found everywhere on the amnesty question.

The "blanket" question has created more fog than that. It has generated an illusion that anyone who is opposed to *blanket* amnesty is opposed to all amnesty, and another illusion that those who may deserve amnesty on the merits of their cases won't get it unless some blanket amnesty is provided. Of course, there was no blanket amnesty after WW2, yet Truman—under existing

(Continued on page 35)



A German-British TV player on discs is amazingly cheap,

What's With Home Video Tape?

It is just over the horizon in many forms...but how far over the horizon and which form will win out?

By H. ALLEN PERRY

IF THE manufacturers would get busy on mass production, there is no question that very soon you could play your own programs on your own TV set at a reasonable equipment price.

You could run your own instant (or later) replays of programs you are looking at, or take home movies on video tape instead of film and play them on your TV instantly instead of having the film developed and then setting up a projector and screen.

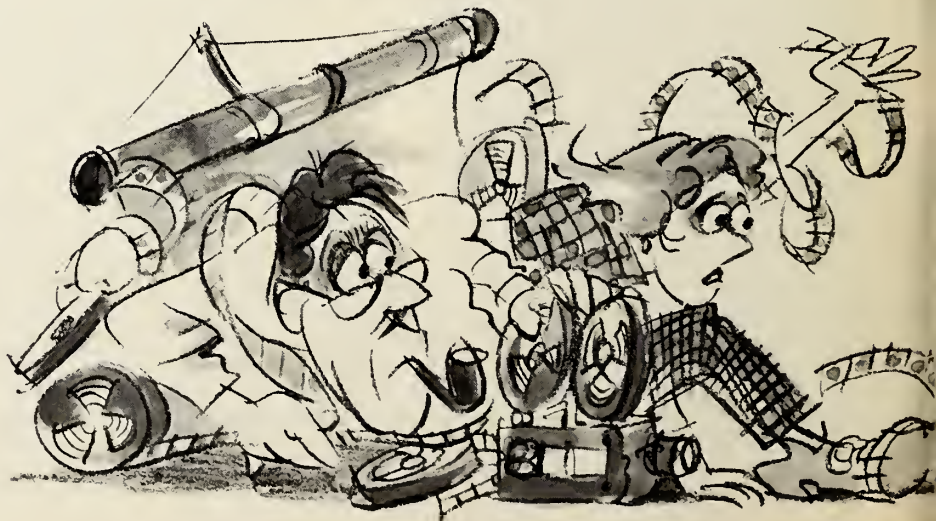
You could buy or rent cassettes (or perhaps disc records) with pre-recorded TV programs and play them on your TV set when you please. You might even buy or rent programs that aren't feasible for broadcasting because the stations can't get a big enough audience that's interested at one time. Golf lessons by Arnie Palmer, further edited by you with video tapes of your own golf swing? Home educational courses? Old movies? New movies? Grand opera? Symphony music or hot jazz which, with suitable pictures, might replace your record player or taped music? You could even pick up a broadcast program on your

TV set when you aren't around to watch the original (or when you're watching another channel)—and view it when you wish. The Superbowl? The next moon landing? Your favorite comedy hour?

All of this is possible and a great deal more, such as the "microfilming" of your books and personal records on TV cas-

settes. It may or may not bring on a fresh revolution in home entertainment, recording and photography—with nobody knows what effect on film, cameras, stereo music systems, commercials, program production and TV broadcasting itself.

Of course, you knew this the first time



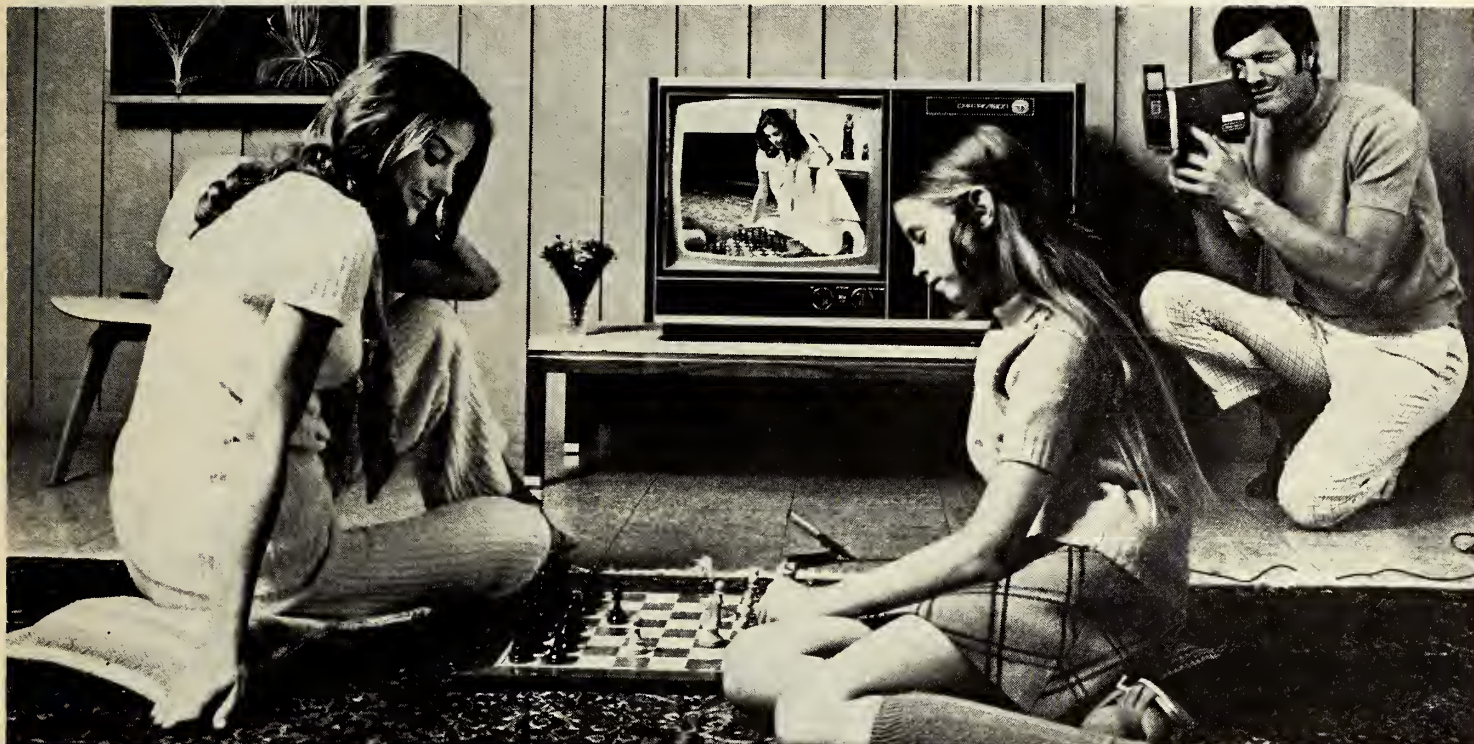
Will home movies, with their bother, succumb to the eas

you saw an instant replay on TV. It is all implicit in the miracle of video tape. If the networks could do it, you could do it—in sound, color and motion—if only the price were right. And if you could only *play* a video tape yourself (without recording your own) a whole business could open up selling you video tape programs the way you've been sold records and sound tapes. Then you could see what you want when you want to without commercials. Today, all that is needed for you to play pre-recorded TV

revolution which could destroy some fortunes and create new ones. Will it be a blow to TV advertising? Will video tape wreck the home market for film and cameras? Nobody knows, but Eastman Kodak and Polaroid, for instance, are so concerned that they are staking out their own tentative fields in TV playback. Will the whole television broadcasting business be shaken up the way talking movies shook up vaudeville? Nobody knows, for nobody knows if you and I will go ape over programming our own TV sets—or

lions bought music in cassettes and cartridges who hadn't the patience to fool with the big seven-inch reels of sound tape or get involved in threading and rewinding them. Film cassettes (Instamatic) revolutionized still photography for the millions. On such questions as mere bother may depend the whole matter of whether or not video tape will completely revolutionize home entertainment habits, and with them, the established businesses geared to the present habits.

AVCO/CARTRIVISION



Many leading distributors will soon be selling Cartrivision—for \$500 up.

programs or make your own is the mass production of recording equipment, playback equipment and taped programs that puts the price within your reach. If cost is no object, a lot of it is already within your reach, though pre-taped programs are nothing today to what they will be when millions of people own their own playback equipment.

That era is certainly coming, whether sooner or later. With it may come a

decision it is too much bother, really. If it turns out to be just a fad for hobbyists and specialists without making much of a dent in the day-to-day viewing of the millions, it will make a booming new business while broadcasting will probably go on as before. But if tens of millions go for play-it-yourself TV in a big way, it will tear the foundations out from under broadcasting as we now know it.

It has always been possible for you to show rented Hollywood or educational movies or your own movies at home on a projector. But while countless thousands did, the millions did not make home movies a regular entertainment diet. One reason why they did not may have been just the bother—setting up the projector and screen, procuring the film and fooling with the big reels of it. Was this most of the reason why home movies never really made it big?

If so, video tape may go over like home movies did not. The TV screen is already set up, and you could play programs just by inserting a cassette. The cassette revolutionized sound tape. Mil-

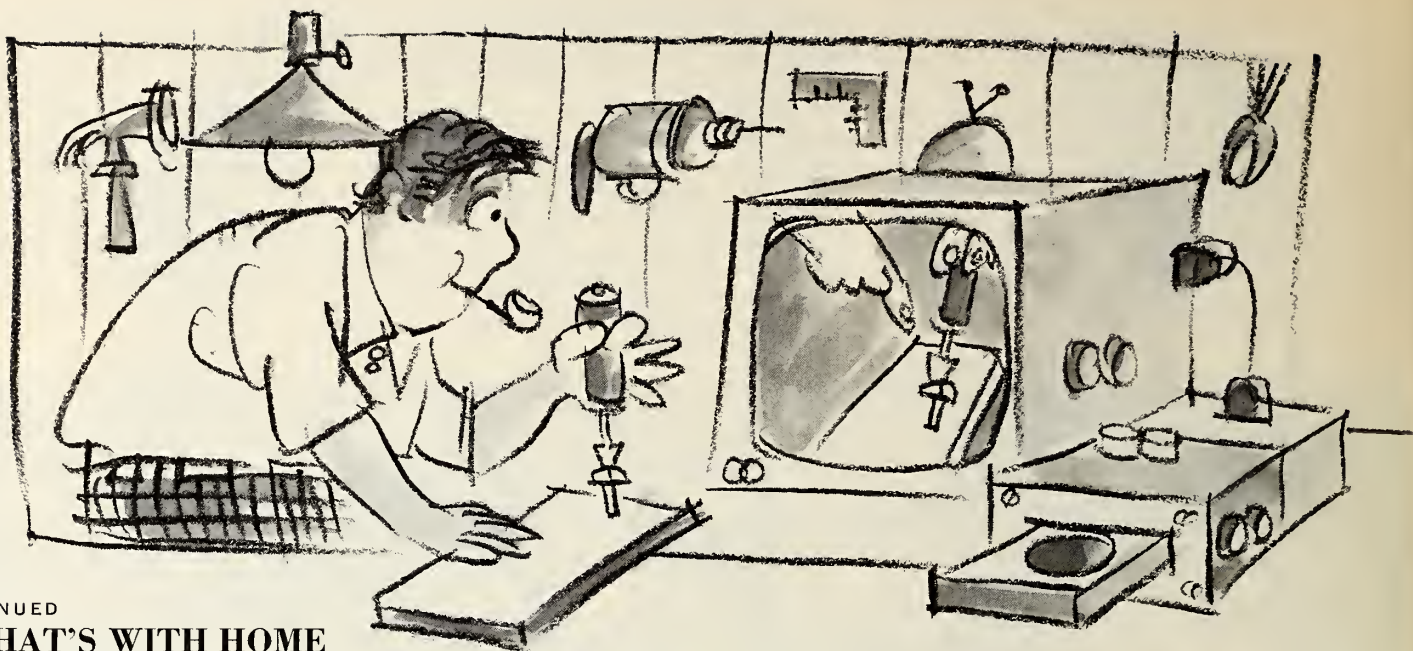
If the broadcasting end of the present TV industry worries about unpredictable effects that play-it-yourself may have on its status quo, that isn't what's holding home recording and programming back. Many of the live wires in the business will be perfectly happy to get into the new act if they can figure which way to jump. There are millions in it for he who jumps correctly.

CBS's Dr. Peter Goldmark, inventor of the LP record, says that when it comes, play-it-yourself TV will bring on the "greatest revolution in communications since the book." If you wonder what book he's talking about, he means all books.

With such enthusiasm abroad, you might wonder why you can't get your own video tape outfit right now, except at a pretty high price. The chief reason is that there is not just one possible home TV recording and playback system. There are many—and perhaps most of them could go into mass production on short notice. But nobody is quite sure which system will win out in public favor.



of using TV home players?



CONTINUED

WHAT'S WITH HOME VIDEO TAPE?

"How-to" cartridges on TV will help people when they want help.

Whoever tools up big wants to be sure that it will be his system that the public goes for.

Already this year there were indications that some sort of home system would go into mass production before 1972 was over. Then the word was that maybe it wouldn't, after all.

Right now, most of the makers of such systems are feeling their way in high priced markets—educational systems and the like—hoping that perhaps experience in high priced markets will show the right road to the mass market.

As of this writing, there are dozens of firms all over the world that have either built prototype home video playback machines or are developing them. Among these firms are Ampex, AVCO, Admiral, RCA, CBS, Sony, Toshiba, Matsushita (Panasonic), Philips (Norelco), Japanese Victor (Nivico), AEG (the German General Electric), Telefunken, Grundig, Zanussi, MCA (Music Corporation of America), Kodak, Polaroid, Vidicord, Loewe, Arvin, Norton Simon, Hitachi, Bell and Howell and CIBA-Geigy. And by the time you read this, there'll probably be more entrants.

Each firm has its own version. They're based on four major technologies—video tape, video disc, movie film, and "holographic tape," with many variations. But they all have much in common.

Each of the new playback units can be attached to a TV set in one way or another.

Each is about the size of a fat briefcase.

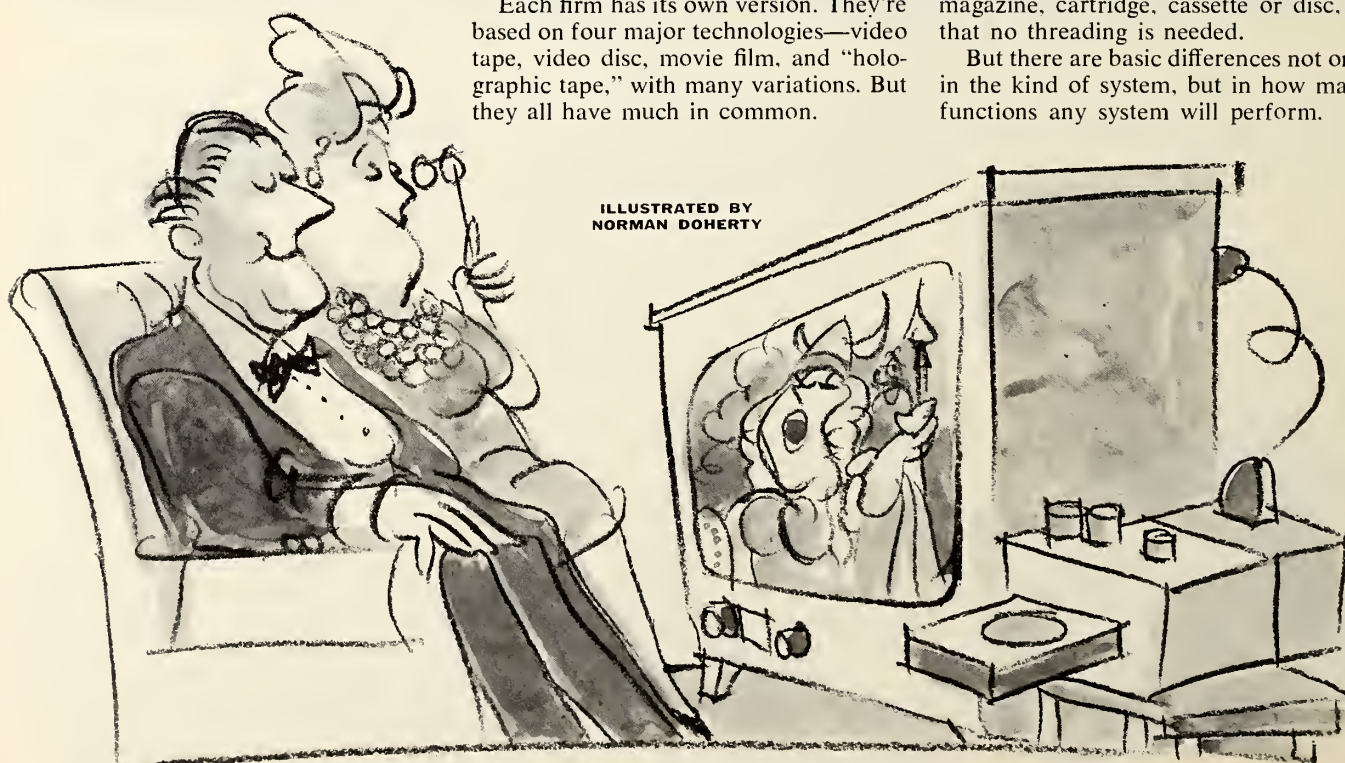
Each can deliver stereo sound.

None uses any part of the public airwaves and therefore none is subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission or any other government agency.

Each can theoretically give you a picture of closed-circuit quality, without aerial, snow or ghost images.

Each uses some kind of easy loading magazine, cartridge, cassette or disc, so that no threading is needed.

But there are basic differences not only in the kind of system, but in how many functions any system will perform.



ILLUSTRATED BY
NORMAN DOHERTY

Pre-recorded tapes can be a boon to those who prefer their own cultural programs.



Ampex shows how you might soon compare your golf to Arnie Palmer's.



The well-stocked video library will let the homeowner do his own programming.

They will *all* let you play back a pre-recorded program, in picture and sound. The cheapest will most certainly always be the equipment that *only* does that, and does it in black and white.

The next step up in diversity will let you play back pre-recorded programs in color.

Then, some will let you record programs that are coming in on your TV set. But they either provide no camera for you to make your own programs, or the camera is a costly extra.

Some will play off of magnetic video tape, but off of movie film, in effect "broadcasting" what they see on the film to your set only.

A surprise German-British entry uses something very much like a phonograph record to play black-and-white or color pre-recorded programs. If it has limitations, it also has two remarkable advantages. The basic equipment is the cheapest in sight, and it is the only proven system that can make duplicates of recorded programs by stamping them out cheaply like phonograph records.

The makers of these various devices are not very much afraid of going ahead for limited special markets, and they see many special markets. But they know that the *mass* market, if it develops, will in the end settle on one basic type of equipment. Householders by the millions are not going to install several different types of equipment, at several hundred bucks each, in order to play video tape, discs and movie film.

Makers who gamble on production of disc or film equipment for the masses will be out in left field if video tape wins, as it might.

Even though every type might find

CONTINUED

WHAT'S WITH HOME VIDEO TAPE?

healthy special markets, some will be sorely hurt if the masses don't go for them. The German-British disc player, for instance, is admirably suited for cheap distribution of recorded programs—even give-away promotions. But if the general public never buys the playback equipment, this system could lose perhaps its biggest commercial potential.

The battle between systems will be complicated by the fact that some of the eventual losers in the fight for the mass market will be able to do things that the winner can't. CBS's system (called EVR) for example, plays from film, not tape. Home recording on this system is not yet possible, and maybe that will keep it in special markets only. But it can use modern techniques to store an enormous amount of information on a little bit of film, which is presently beyond the reach of video tape.

The largest number of systems are based on video tape. Video tape lets the consumer make his own instant home TV movies, and the video tape technology is already familiar, since it is in heavy use by TV stations.

Video tape springs directly from sound tape. Just as sound waves can be transcribed into a magnetic pattern on tape and then re-translated back into sound, so any waves that can be detected can be recorded and played back—*light* and sound waves in the case of video tape. Sound tape (or wire) has been around since 1898, when a Dane invented it. After WW2, Ampex was one of the first American firms to realize that light waves (hence pictures) could just as well go on magnetic tape, too, instead of on photographic film. In 1956, Ampex announced video tape—a two-inch wide strip of magnetic tape with the necessary gear for recording light on it and translating it back into light when desired.

For TV networks it was an immediate boon. Basically it did what movie film did, but instantly—with great speed in showing and re-running—and with enormous ease in quick editing. And unlike film, you could erase and revise the same footage. Further, it was not as fussy about light conditions as photographic film is.

As the price of commercial video tape equipment dropped, because of increased production and technical advances, Ampex—and others—began to realize there was a huge consumer market out there, if only it could be tapped.

By 1962, Ampex, using one-inch wide tape, had reduced the price of video tape units from \$50,000 each to \$12,000. That wasn't enough to put them in every suburban living room, but it was a price many schools, universities and manu-

facturing firms could afford—and did.

In 1964, Sony marketed the first video tape unit for the home. It consisted of a black-and-white camera and recorder-playback unit. For \$1,000 and up, anyone could buy one. Purchasers could make home movies in black-and-white and play them back on their TV sets, or record their favorite programs, again in black-and-white only. No pre-recorded programs were offered.

Sony sold a few thousand of these and later units, but uncovered no mass market. Video tape units were rich men's toys. They were complicated to use (among other things, tape threading was then necessary) and they lacked color capability—which gave standard TV fare an edge.

RCA/SELECTAVISION



A bullfight on RCA SelectaVision, whose future looks dim right now.

In the middle 1960's, something happened to sound tape that caught the eye of the video tape makers. Cartridges and cassettes for sound tape came on the market and found millions of buyers who hadn't gone for sound tapes on bothersome reels. In 1970, combined retail sales of sound in cartridges and cassettes hit \$700 million. Eliminating bother opened vast markets.

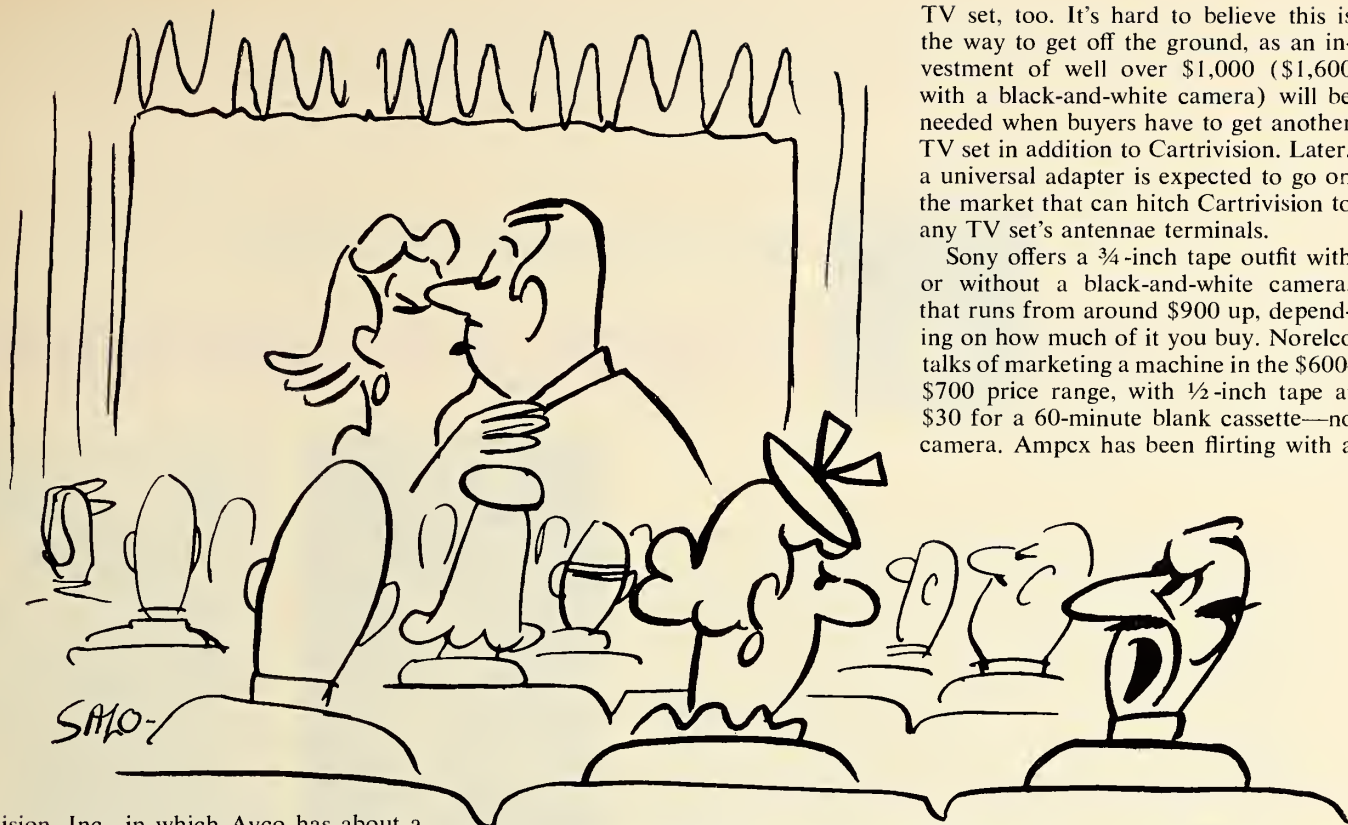
Not surprisingly, video tape manufacturers went to work to package their product in cassettes or cartridges too.

Today, a number of firms are either making or are about to make video playback units based on cassette or car-

tridge technology. In some ways, these units are alike. They all use a camera, a microphone and an off-your-set recorder. And they all play back on home TV sets. Even if you don't buy the camera, you can make video tape recordings directly from your set. If you do buy the camera, you'll find it is noiseless—and thus perfect for making movies without movie camera noise. The sound is recorded on the same tape as the picture—which means lips always move in time with the words they're saying. Unlike movies, video tape needs no developing. It can be watched on a TV set while it's being made. Mamma doesn't have to understand exposure. If it monitors too dark on your screen while she's shooting Junior's birthday party, she can

dial "lighter." Mistakes can be erased immediately. Since video cameras pick up images in very low light, no hot lights are needed. The tape can be easily edited with the proper equipment (which is presently quite expensive to buy, but easily rented in big cities). Best of all, video tape home movies are cheaper than ordinary film movies, minute-for-minute.

At the moment, plenty of video tape equipment is available, but too expensive for the average homeowner. Currently, the lowest price home cassette video tape outfit on the horizon is the American-made Cartrivision, of Cartridge Tele-



vision, Inc., in which Avco has about a third interest. Cartrivision is well out front in shooting for the U.S. home market. Sears stores in Chicago will offer it this June, and others will later. Five other national distributors will retail it before the year is out. A catalog of more than 600 pre-recorded cartridges, which can play up to two hours, will be offered at the same time—some for sale, some for rent. They include color movies,

sports, how-to (cooking, foreign languages, etc.). It will also pick up programs off your TV set, with blank cartridges starting at about \$10 for 15 minutes. The player-recorder is in the \$500 and up price range. But it will only play on a TV set into which it is built, or which is designed to plug it in. Thus the first offering will require buying a new

TV set, too. It's hard to believe this is the way to get off the ground, as an investment of well over \$1,000 (\$1,600 with a black-and-white camera) will be needed when buyers have to get another TV set in addition to Cartrivision. Later, a universal adapter is expected to go on the market that can hitch Cartrivision to any TV set's antennae terminals.

Sony offers a 3/4-inch tape outfit with or without a black-and-white camera, that runs from around \$900 up, depending on how much of it you buy. Norelco talks of marketing a machine in the \$600-\$700 price range, with 1/2-inch tape at \$30 for a 60-minute blank cassette—no camera. Ampex has been flirting with a

"I would rather have waited to see it at home on a cartridge."

portable unit starting at about \$1,000, with a color camera for about another \$400, and half-hour blank cassettes at \$13 each. Toshiba may market this rig in Japan.

It doesn't take a genius to figure out that the appliance stores don't expect to be mobbed by people trying to buy video tape machines at these prices.

The new machines aren't even much cheaper than first generation, thread-your-own units. Most of the new equipment is based on 1/2-inch tape, which is wide. This isn't a technical nicety. One of the main reasons video tape units are more expensive than sound tape machines is that the latter use the narrow 1/4-inch tapes and are therefore less bulky throughout. The wider the tape the bigger and heavier must be the machine that uses it. When the engineers figure out how to cram color TV signals onto 1/4-inch tape—only a matter of time I am sure—video tape unit prices should drop quickly. Even 1/2-inch tape units will be *much* cheaper than they are now, once they get into some kind of mass production.

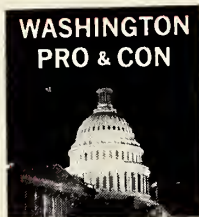
Most market men think that \$400 is the magic number for video playback units. Once the price falls below that figure, mass sales, mass production—and further price reductions will be possible. And when will this happen? It is possible today, but the element of gamble over which system will be the winner is causing a lot of hemming and hawing among competitive companies about go-

(Continued on page 43)

SEARS/CARTRIDGE TELEVISION



Sears will offer a Cartrivision system in stores this June. Five other distributors expect to retail it soon. The Sears version, with black-and-white camera and a necessary new TV set, will run \$1,600, though the basic player outfit is in \$500 class.



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

SHOULD CONGRESS

I SUPPORT national right-to-work legislation because I believe that the freedom to associate or not to associate with private organizations such as unions is a basic American right derived from democratic and constitutional concepts.

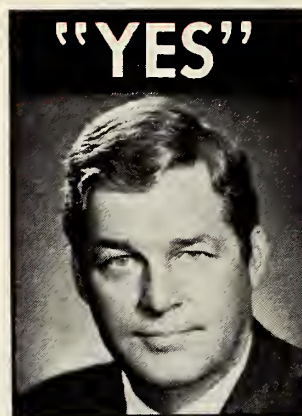
For this reason, I am cosponsoring legislation which would amend the two basic federal industrial relations statutes—the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act—by deleting that language of these two statutes which permits union officials and employers to negotiate agreements requiring employees to pay union dues as a condition of employment.

Let me emphasize that I am not opposed to a plant being 100% union, nor would the bill I am cosponsoring prohibit a completely unionized plant. The bill would, however, make agreements illegal which *require* a plant to be 100% union.

At present, 19 states have right-to-work laws. Our bill would extend the right-to-work principle throughout the nation.

We should note that compulsory unionism is prohibited by Constitution, statute or judicial decision in several Western European nations and this concept runs directly counter to the United Nations declaration of human rights which states in Article 20 that "Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association," but "No one may be compelled to belong to an organization." It is ironic that we here in the United States who regard ourselves as the enlightened leaders of the free world nations presently subscribe to a type of compulsion abhorrent to the United Nations and prohibited by many of our Western European allies.

I support national right-to-work legislation also be-



Rep. Robert Price
(R-Tex.)
18th District

cause it represents a significant step toward restoring a balance of power between organized labor and management. We all know that years ago big business often times flaunted its power to the detriment of employees and the general public alike; however, since the enactment of the Wagner Act in 1935, all that has changed and the pendulum now has swung

completely and equally lopsidedly in favor of big labor.

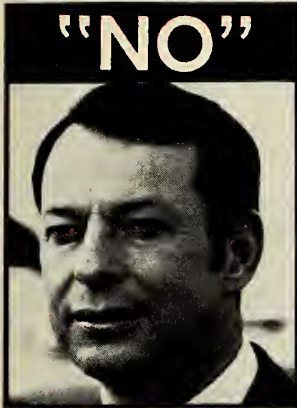
There is much truth to the old cliché that two wrongs do not make a right. I believe we will all benefit from a society whose economic forces are in balance. My home state of Texas has had a state right-to-work law since 1947, during which time Texas has thrived economically. Between 1959 and 1969 the number of manufacturing jobs in Texas rose by 53%, while the number of such jobs in the same time span rose in the states without right-to-work laws by only 15% average.

Our great Declaration of Independence says that every man has a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I am opposed to any legislation which would deprive any American of these precious rights.

Bob Price

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

ADOPT RIGHT-TO-WORK LAWS ?



Rep. Donald M. Fraser
(D-Minn.)
5th District

THERE IS NO NEED for drastic changes to the federal laws that now regulate free collective bargaining between labor and management.

The Taft-Hartley law, which now governs negotiations between labor unions and management and sets out unfair labor practices to prevent excesses by either management or unions, permits

voluntary contracts to be entered into between a company and a union to have each worker join the union and pay monthly dues. The so-called "right-to-work" proposal would put language into the Taft-Hartley law to prevent a "union security" arrangement like this.

The present law has served well and does not need that kind of change. Under the law unions have to be able to win a representation election among the workers in order to have the right to represent them in negotiating with management for wages, working conditions and fringe benefits. The law requires that a union which has been voted exclusive bargaining agent must represent all workers, whether they belong to the union or not. It is quite understandable that the union would try to reach a bargain with management to insure full support for the efforts of the union. It is similar to the idea that everyone in a community should pay his share of the taxes to pay for a volunteer fire company or a school even if he voted for the losing side in an election for mayor or school board.

These union security arrangements have made for more responsible collective bargaining. Union leaders don't feel compelled to exaggerate their grievances to keep their membership up, and management can trust and respect representatives of those unions and expect more reasonable demands and less belligerency and propaganda.

Those few states which have adopted the changes suggested by the anti-labor forces pushing "right-to-work" have found that their economic condition and work force have not improved the way they were promised. Five right-to-work states are at the bottom in personal income—North Dakota, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi. These five states are also at the bottom of the list of all states in hourly wage rates for production workers.

The Commerce Department figures show that growth in these states has been slower than that of other states. Of the seven states which were above the national average in per capita income before they adopted their right-to-work laws, six are now below it.

These are the reasons I am convinced it would be a great mistake for Congress to tamper with the laws regulating collective bargaining between labor and management in the way urged by the right-to-work forces.

Donald M. Fraser

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➡

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for May the arguments in PRO & CON: Should Congress Adopt Right-To-Work Laws?

IN MY OPINION THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS:

YES ☐ NO ☐

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____

STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

U.S. Code-Breakers vs. Japanese

At a time when we had little to fight with,
our code-breakers gave us the means for victory.

By HARVEY ARDMAN

ALMOST EVERYONE has heard that during or before WW2 the United States "broke the Japanese code," and thus enjoyed a secret advantage in the war in the Pacific.

The truth is more interesting than that. There was no such thing as "the Japanese code." The Japanese, like ourselves, had many codes, and often changed them. Their cryptographers and ours fought an invisible war against each other trying to break not one code, but scores of them on each side.

The American victory in the invisible war of the code-breakers was far more intriguing and occasionally as spectacular as the visible war between men and guns. Not only did we break important enemy codes before the war and in its early days, but our puzzle-solvers kept breaking codes on a day-to-day basis. Their success was so great that we knew the Japanese grand strategy, the pattern of troop movements, the routes and timetables of merchant supply convoys and the movements of important Japanese officers. We knew all this far enough in advance to use the information militarily.

Some enemy operations were halted before they began, others were ambushed at the intended site of their attack. Two ambushes that were possible only because of code-breaking are considered turning points of the Pacific war in the eyes of history. Many Japanese tactics were an open book to our men, and our bombers got weather information over major enemy targets right from the horse's mouth—Japan's own coded weather reports.

Code-breaking was largely responsible for early American operations that destroyed the vast superiority in the Pacific that Japan established in the first few months of the war. It enabled us to put the few forces we had in the vastness of the Pacific at the right spot for the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway. Coral Sea stopped the first Japanese attempt to mount an attack on Australia (though the Solomons campaign still had to stop the second and last). After Midway, the war was on more even terms. Before Midway, Japan had a vast edge in muscle.

The Japanese began WW2 brilliantly. At Pearl Harbor, they destroyed a good part of the U.S. fleet. Three days later, they captured Guam. And two weeks

after that, Wake Island fell to them. Two days after that, they took Hong Kong from the British and, shortly after, sank two of Britain's largest ships, the *Prince of Wales* and the *Repulse*. Before long, Singapore and Malaya fell into Japanese hands along with their huge rubber

plantations. Soon after, Japanese troops took the Dutch East Indies with its oil fields. Then Siam fell, and the Solomons. By spring, 1942, Japanese soldiers had possession of the Philippines.

Rarely had any country begun a war so well. In six months, Japan had conquered or taken control of 20 million square miles of land and sea. They'd lost no ship larger than a destroyer in the process. The visible war was going marvelously for Nippon. But, unknown to

ROBERT BENNEY



The Japanese carrier Soryu in flames at Midway, one of four carriers sunk by U.S. planes

Code-Breakers in World War II



EWING GALLOWAY

インペリアル・ゼネラル本部

命令 18 号

1942 年 5 月 5 日

「連合艦隊司令長官は、陸軍の協力のもとに、アリューシャン諸島及びミッドウェイ島の戦略地点を侵略し、占領する予定。」

Japanese and English texts of Navy Order #18, setting up Midway operation. Our code-breakers unravelled it in time for Nimitz to bring a task force in to ambush the Japanese.

Imperial General Headquarters

Navy Order #18:

May 5, 1942

"The Commander in Chief of the Combined Fleet in cooperation with the Army will invade and occupy strategic points in the Aleutians and on Midway Island."



in June 1942. Midway was Japan's Pearl Harbor. She never recovered from her losses here.

them, the Japanese were already on the way to losing the invisible code war—partly because of their stunning successes and the great scope of their conquests.

Like any large, modern country, the Japanese had established a complicated communications network with their ships, their army outposts, their air force, and their diplomats spread around the world. As their frontier of conquests expanded, so did the number of messages sent over this network. These messages, of course, were in code. Not just one code, but nearly 100. The most important of these was the Flag Officers' System, a code that allowed the commanders of various naval units to communicate with each other and with Tokyo. The Japanese called this their KO code. But there were many other codes—such as SHIN, a special logistics code; OTSU, a tactical code for surface forces; BO for local actions; F for air-to-ground communications; J for diplomats in Europe; IC for spies; HATO for the ministries of Foreign Affairs, the Army and the Navy, and S for merchant ships of more than 1,000 tons.

Like all modern nations, Japan frequently changed its codes, even in peacetime.

This was done on the theory that no code was completely unbreakable if the enemy had enough time to study it. On one occasion, the changing of a code (rather than our breaking it) led to severe Japanese carrier damage at our hands.

This was in June, 1944, during the Marianas operation, when the Japanese fleet was enduring terrible destruction of its carrier planes in the air in the Battle of the Philippine Sea. Most of her vessels had successfully avoided Admiral Spruance's ships and planes, though during the air battle one of our subs found and sank the carrier flagship *Taiho*. With the *Taiho*, a new code for fleet communications with Imperial Hq went to the bottom. Tokyo did not know of this loss. Soon it sent word to the rest of the fleet, in the lost code, that a massive American

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

NEWS INDEX, PAGE 43, THIS SECTION

The New York Times.

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LATE CITY EDITION

Warm followed by thunder; showers
in the early evening today.
Temperature, Yesterday—Max. 81; Min. 67

Section

1

VOL. XXI, No. 50,815.

Entered as Second-Class Matter,
Postoffice New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1942.

Including Magazine
and Book sections

TEN CENTS
New York City and vicinity

2, PERHAPS 3, JAPANESE CARRIERS SUNK WITH ALL THEIR PLANES, NIMITZ REPORTS; 3 BATTLESHIPS, 8 OTHER WARSHIPS DAMAGED

carrier airstrike had set out after it from Marianas waters. Nobody in the fleet could read the warning. It was milling around trying to refuel when the first American plane was spotted. Result, loss of the carrier *Hiyo* and much damage.

More generally, as Japan expanded throughout the Pacific, her code communications system was stretched almost to the breaking point. Simply delivering new codebooks to her island garrisons and many ships required superhuman efforts. Time and again, the Japanese were to delay putting new codes into effect because of the trouble in delivering them, thus giving us more time to crack the old ones. Our leap-frog, by-passing tactics made their problem worse. It virtually sealed off many garrisons from new codebook delivery, compelling them to use old ones we could easily read.

Let's meet the opposing code-breakers of the Pacific war.

The Imperial Japanese Navy began its cryptanalytic or code-breaking efforts in 1925, with the creation of the Tokumu Han, a special section in the communications department of the Naval General Staff, located in the red brick Navy Ministry building in Tokyo. During the "Manchuria incident" of the 1930's, the cryptanalysts of the Tokumu Han managed to solve the old GRAY code of the U.S. Department of State, and also a Chinese code. Both of these were relatively easy to break. They were based on a fairly well-known commercial code. We responded with a BROWN code. In 1936, an attempted coup d'état in Japan caused U.S. diplomats in Tokyo to send a flood of explanatory messages back to our State Department in the BROWN code. Their volume enabled Japanese code-breakers to crack that system. The United States soon altered it, whereupon the Japanese simply broke into the United States consulate in Kobe and photographed the new version of the BROWN code and also a cipher device they'd never even glimpsed before. Another United States code change stopped this leak.

SEA FIGHT GOES ON

Momentous U.S. Victory
in Midway Battle Is in
View, Admiral Says

4 CRUISERS ARE HIT

3 Japanese Transports
Damaged—American
Carrier Is Struck

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEARL HARBOR, June 6—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, announced today that two or three Japanese aircraft carriers had been destroyed and that "a momentous victory is in the making" in the great battle on the Midway Island sea front.

Midway story, with news of Japan's losses and "momentous U.S. victory."

Meanwhile, the Tokumu Han—and other code-breaking organizations within the government—were beginning to expand. By the time of Pearl Harbor, Tokumu Han had ten full-time and ten part-time cryptanalysts. With the outbreak of war, Japan established a huge antenna network to intercept American radio messages. Some analysts were assigned to study them on a simple traffic basis—in hopes that they could figure out American intentions just from the number of radio messages coming from various ships or combat units. Others were assigned the much more difficult task of actually solving the American codes and reading the messages. By the end of the war, Tokumu Han had several thousand men engaged in this work, aided by IBM tabulators requisitioned from Japan's First Life and Meiji Life Insurance companies. Japanese success, as we shall see, was very limited indeed.

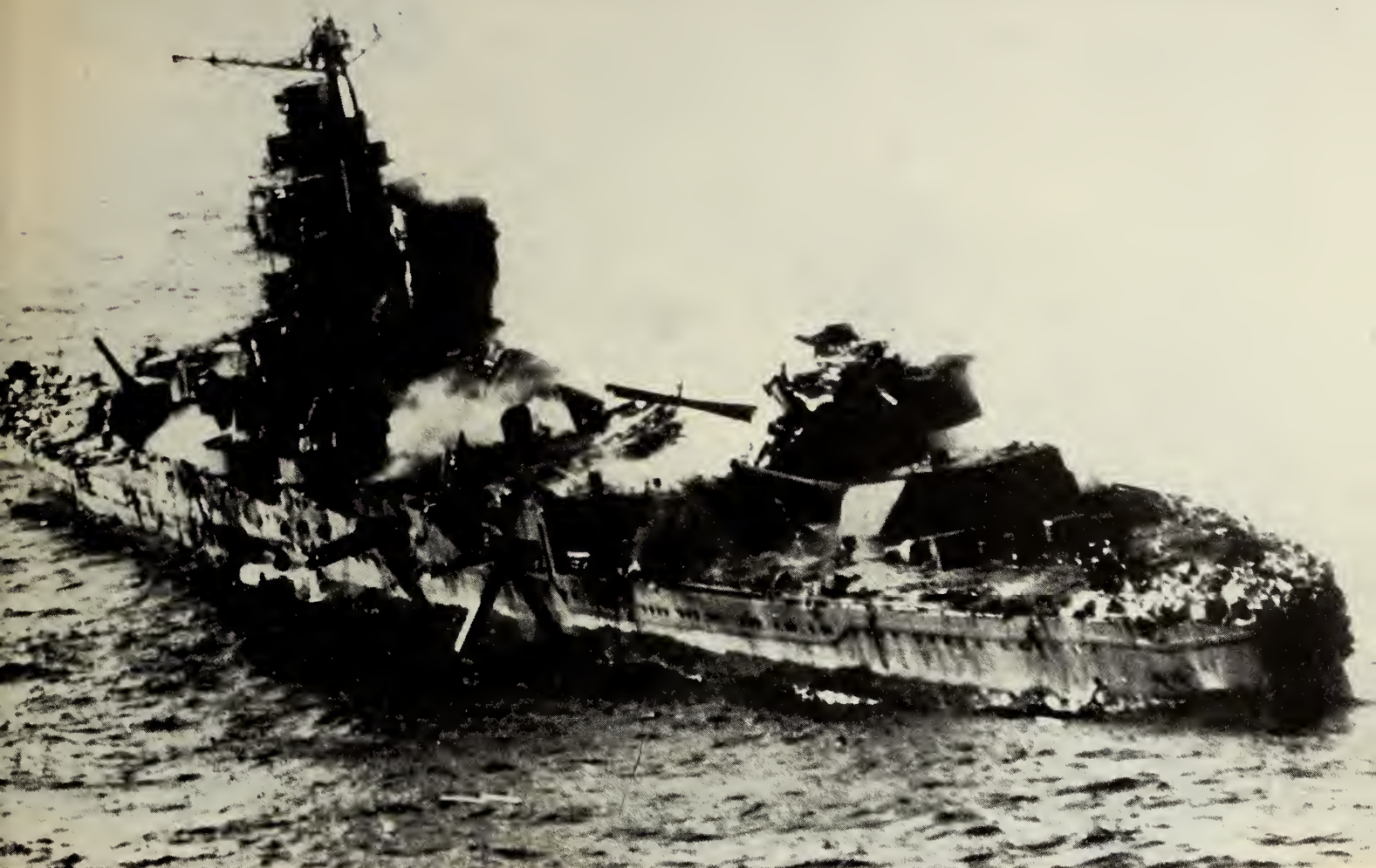
The American organization most nearly comparable to the Tokumu Han was the Combat Intelligence Unit, later Fleet Radio Unit, Pacific Fleet—or FRUPAC. It was quartered first in the basement of the 14th Naval District's Administration Building in the navy yard at Pearl Harbor and eventually on Midway Drive, across from Nimitz's headquarters, on a cliff overlooking Pearl Harbor. It was commanded first by Lt. Commander Joseph J. Rochefort, then by Lt. Commander Thomas H. Dyer, both bona fide cryptanalysts. By the end of the war, FRUPAC numbered more than 1,000 people, most of them engaged in intercepting coded Japanese radio messages and attempting to decode them.

But FRUPAC wasn't the only such outfit in the U.S. Navy nor even the largest. That honor went to a Washington-based naval cryptanalysis group called OP-20-G, which occupied a former girls' school at Nebraska Ave. and Massachusetts Ave. By the end of the war it employed 6,000 people in code-making and code-breaking. The United States Army had an even larger organization, which eventually consisted of more than 10,000 people and was housed in another former girls' school, this one in Arlington, Va. Of course, much of the effort of these last two organizations was directed toward the European theater.

In addition to these units, there were individual naval cryptanalytic sections spread throughout the Pacific, engaged both in gathering coded Japanese radio messages for forwarding to FRUPAC and OP-20-G, and in attempting to decode local tactical codes.

Like the Japanese, the American cryptanalysts used IBM tabulators to help them wade through tons of intercepted Japanese radio messages, looking for any pattern, any clue that might lead to cracking a code. By the end of the war, literally dozens of the machines were in use in American code-breaking operations throughout the world.

Like the Japanese, the American ef-



Battered hulk of the Japanese heavy cruiser *Mikuma* after blasting at Midway by U.S. carrier-based planes.

fort had grown from small beginnings. It began in the 1920's, with the so-called Black Chamber of Herbert O. Yardley, which served both the U.S. Department of State and the War Department. The greatest achievement of the Black Chamber in those days was the solution of several important Japanese diplomatic codes. Also, from about 1926 to Nov. 1940, American cryptanalysts were regularly breaking and reading the Japanese Flag Officers' System—the Japanese Navy's most difficult, most secret system. The Flag Officer code was then blacked out, with the introduction of a new Japanese code, one called JN 25 by the Americans.

A Japanese *diplomatic* code blackout came earlier for the Americans. In 1934, the Japanese Navy bought a commercial German cipher machine called the Enigma. It consisted of two electric typewriters with a "black box" in between. Type a message on one machine—in plain Japanese (or English or whatever)—and it would automatically appear, encoded, on the other machine. The black box, with its hundreds of variable circuits, made decoding impossible, or so the Japanese thought. They modified

Naval Chiefs Knew Strength of Enemy

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Washington, June 7.—The strength of the Japanese forces with which the American Navy is battling somewhere west of Midway Island in what is believed to be the war's greatest naval battle, was well-known in American naval circles, reliable sources in the naval intelligence disclosed here tonight.

The Navy learned of the gathering of the powerful Japanese units soon after they left their bases, it was said. Although their purpose was not specifically known at that time, the information in the hands of the Navy was so definite that a feint at some American base, to be accompanied by a serious effort to invade and occupy another base, was predicted. Guesses were even made that Dutch Harbor and Midway Island might be targets.

Broken Into 3 Sections.

It was known that the Japanese

fleet—the most powerful yet used in this war—was broken into three sections: First, a striking force; next a support force, and finally an occupation fleet.

It was apparent to Admiral Nimitz's strategists in Hawaii that the feint probably would be made by the supporting force, the real blow struck by the striking fleet, with the occupation force standing by ready to land troops as soon as defenses were broken down.

Had the attack on Midway been

(Continued on page 36, col. 1)

Chicago Trib's syndicated story could have tipped Japanese to our code-breaking success. It went unnoticed by them, but sent shock waves through our navy.

U.S. Code-Breakers vs. Japanese Code-Breakers in WWII

the German machine to their needs and put it into service in 1937. The Americans called the code produced by this new machine MAGIC, and, when they realized it was machine-produced, they called the machine—which, of course, they'd never seen—PURPLE.

By August 1940, after three years of the most grueling mental effort, U.S. cryptanalysts, led by William F. Friedman, had accomplished a remarkable feat. They'd not only broken the code produced by the machine, but they'd also managed to make an identical PURPLE code machine. (We already had encoding machines of our own.) Eventually, several United States-built PURPLE machines were sent to U.S. intelligence units in the Pacific and a couple were given to Great Britain, in exchange for information about German codes. The Germans had also modified

tary of State at 1 p.m., Dec. 7, 1941, Washington time. Why tell Nomura the time of day to deliver the message? Plainly, something was going to happen somewhere in the Pacific on or after 1 p.m. Washington time. Navy communicator Lt. Cdr. Alwayn Kramer and Army Gen. George C. Marshall made this deduction. Marshall issued a Pacific-wide alert, without being able to specify what would happen or where. The alert was too vague to prepare Pearl Harbor for the awful reality in time.

Americans did not have to wait long after Pearl Harbor for the first strategic U.S. naval victory—a victory made possible by the American code-breaking team.

This victory, like many that were to follow, began with a Japanese plan. The Japanese Navy had barely consolidated its early gains in the western Pacific be-



A modern U.S. cryptographic machine. Our code-breakers reconstructed a similar Japanese machine after breaking her code in WW2.

the Enigma machine for wartime use. The code produced by this machine was broken when the British captured one intact in a German submarine.

The breaking of MAGIC allowed us to read all the communications between the Japanese embassy in Washington and the Japanese Government in Tokyo immediately before war broke out, during delicate negotiations between the two governments.

This was the period when we could not read the top Japanese military code.

Diplomatic messages did not contain precise military details, but at least two of our officers smelled something fishy when they read a Tokyo message to Japanese Ambassador Nomura in Washington to deliver a message to our Secre-

fore it planned further invasions. First, it intended to attack Port Moresby, New Guinea, in order to mount a threat to Australia, 400 water miles away. After Moresby, it would capture Midway island, which was not much more than 1,000 miles from Hawaii.

They might have succeeded if Allied cryptanalysts hadn't finally broken the 1940 blackout of the Japanese Flag Officers' code caused by Nippon changing it to JN 25.

Even before Pearl Harbor, Allied cryptanalytic units in Singapore, in Hawaii and in Washington, D.C., were working hard on JN 25. If they could crack it, they would not only know Japan's strategic intentions, they'd also know her tactical plans, since a large

WIDE WORLD



majority of the messages radioed to and from Japanese ships and Tokyo were disguised in JN 25.

JN 25 was, in cryptanalysts' talk, "a two-part code of about 45,000 five-digit groups, enciphered by two volumes of 50,000 five-digit additives each." Even explaining this would take many pages. Besides its complications, JN 25 was in its second edition (new editions were put into effect every few months so that code-breakers got only a short time to work their tricks on them). We called the second edition JN 25 b. A third edition, JN 25 c, was scheduled to go into effect in April, 1942. But U.S. cryptanalysts didn't know this, of course.

American code-breakers attacked JN 25 b with two marvelous weapons: their minds and a few IBM tabulating machines—nothing like today's computers, of course. With raw brainpower, the cryptanalysts in Pearl Harbor, Washington and elsewhere studied messages written in 25 b for patterns of any sort.

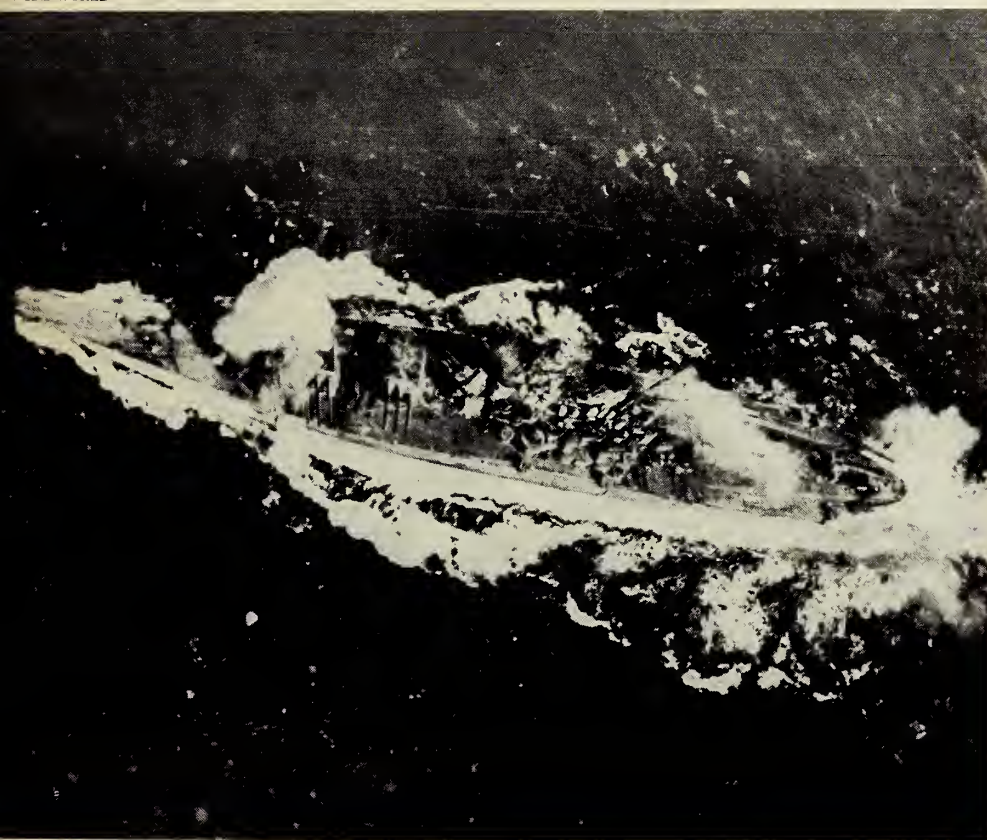
These messages came from a massive radio intercept network, with stations throughout the Pacific.

Bit by bit, American cryptanalysts began to pick apart JN 25 b. Two weeks after Pearl Harbor, they could read a few fragments of messages—helpful, but not helpful enough. Work went on. By



A Japanese carrier burns after torpedo hit in Coral Sea, May 1942. As at Midway, we found Japan's force by breaking her code.

WIDE WORLD



Alerted by code-breakers, our subs found and planes sank battleship Yamato in 1945.

April 17, 1942, Allied cryptanalysts had figured out enough of the code to know that the Japanese were planning to capture Port Moresby, on the south coast of New Guinea, and from there threaten Australia.

This was passed on to the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. He decided to intervene. Nimitz sent two carriers—the *Lexington* and the *Yorktown*—to the area. On May 7, a *Yorktown* search plane radioed back that it had spotted two Japanese carriers and four heavy cruisers about 175 miles away. The Commander of the task force, Rear Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, directed two deckloads of planes to attack. After some confusion, the attack planes found not the carriers, but the Japanese invasion force, which was escorted by the light carrier *Shoho*. They sank it in ten minutes. "Scratch one flattop," one U.S. pilot said, propelling a phrase into immortality. Stripped of its air cover, the Japanese troop transports retreated. The seaborne threat to Port Moresby was over—forever, as it happened. The Japanese tried again, overland across the jungled spine of New Guinea—an ill-conceived and disastrous effort.

(Continued on page 38)



Packed wall-to-wall and out into the hall is this Legion audience at the House Veterans Affairs Committee hearing.

THE AMERICAN LEGION'S TWELFTH ANNUAL

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Legion national leaders convene to present legislative programs to Congress and meet with top government and military officials

NEARLY 1,600 of the Legion's national leaders convened in Washington, D.C., Feb. 28-Mar. 3 for the Annual Midwinter Conference to discuss national affairs, Legion policy and veterans programs with elected and appointed government officials and top military officers.

During their visit to the nation's capital, they accompanied National Commander John H. Geiger (Ill.) to three Congressional committee hearings where they overflowed seating and standing room capacities and had to stand out in the halls straining to hear testimony.

At the huge Banquet given for the Congress of the United States, they dined with members of Congress and their wives (2,800 people, all told) in the vast Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton Park Hotel, where delegates were housed and most business sessions were held.

Biggest meeting of the week and longest running was the 49th Annual National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation

Conference at which some 700 service officers and rehabilitation workers met with panels of elected and appointed officials from the VA and various other agencies concerned with veterans affairs.

On Tuesday, Feb. 29, aptly termed the Legion's Day on Capitol Hill, Nat'l Cmdr John Geiger testified before the Veterans Affairs Committee of both the House of Representatives (10:00 a.m.) and the Senate (2:00 p.m.).

Here are some of the highlights of his message to both committees.

Voicing the Legion's deep concern over the future of the VA's medical care program, the Nat'l Cmdr said, "The present unparalleled medical care program administered by the Veterans Administration has been developed through a period of 50 years until it has reached its present position of proficiency and effectiveness. It is at present a great national resource and The American Legion does not intend to see it disappear, either as a result of being dismantled or by being

absorbed into some other comprehensive medical care plan that the Congress may see fit to adopt." He told the legislators that the Legion had formed a Special Committee on Veterans Medical Care that was mandated to study the potential threat posed by the formation of a national medical health insurance plan and formulate a strategy that the Legion could use in its fight to preserve the present VA program. The report had been due at the Chicago National Convention this coming August, but because of the extreme importance of the subject and the long term threat it posed for veterans' medical care the Commander urged the committee to accelerate its work and bring out a report as soon as possible. Before the Conference ended, the Special Committee completed its Interim Report and it was sent to all National Executive Committeemen for a special mail vote prior to the May national meetings. As this magazine went to press, enough "yes" votes had been recorded to assure adoption as Legion policy and it could be promulgated to the Legion at large and the public. Major points excerpted from the Interim Report appear in a box on page 27.



Full house too at the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee hearing as Cmdr Geiger gives the Legion's position on veterans affairs.

Cmdr Geiger also told both Congressional committees that the Legion "will do all in its power to thwart the danger to the VA medical care program" and that it looked to the Senate and House Committees on Veterans Affairs for support and assistance.

He also gave priority emphasis to improvements in the educational assistance program for Vietnam veterans. He noted that despite increased payments, "rising costs of education continue to bar many veterans from using their eligibility for educational assistance. Many of those veterans who use their eligibility do so at considerable financial cost to themselves or to their families."

Though Cmdr Geiger was well aware that the House Committee had already reported a bill* that would increase subsistence payments, he reiterated the Legion's position as embodied in Resolution 342 of the Houston National Convention which called for (1) direct payment to the educational institution of 75% of the costs of tuition, books and other fees up to \$1,000 per year (2) VA guaranteed or direct loans and (3) con-

* By a roll call vote of 358-0 on Mar. 6, the House passed HR12828, the Veterans Education and Training Amendments Act which calls for a 14% increase in G.I. Bill education allowances and a 48% increase in on-the-job training and apprenticeship allowances. It does not provide tuition and fee assistance such as called for by the Legion.

tinuance of the present level of monthly subsistence payments. Knowing that the Senate had not yet passed a bill and would shortly be considering the subject, he urged them to adopt the more liberal legislation and requested an opportunity to appear and present more details of the Legion's position of support.

Commander Geiger also called for increased rates of compensation for service-disabled veterans. Because disability compensation payments had not been raised for almost two years despite higher living costs, he urged an increase of \$50 monthly in compensation to 100% service-disabled veterans (from

(Continued on page 26)

National Commander Gives Legion Position on Amnesty For Draft Evaders

Testifying at his third Congressional hearing in two days, Nat'l Cmdr Geiger is shown in photo (below, right) as he presented the Legion's position on amnesty before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. He told Sen. Edward F. Kennedy, Chmn of the subcommittee, that the Legion

was mandated against blanket amnesty and did not believe any amnesty should be considered before the Vietnam War was concluded and our P.O.W.'s are repatriated. Also appearing before the

Committee was Past National Commander James F. O'Neil (below, left). Publisher of this magazine. He testified as the only surviving member of the WW2 Amnesty Board.



National Commander's Public Relations Award Presented to Lowell Thomas

Cmdr Geiger, Lowell Thomas and Public Relations Chmn C. D. DeLoach.

"This great American has achieved, if any man has, legendary status in his own time. His career has spanned such a wide variety of activities—that just to read his biography inspires awe in the reader," said Nat'l Cmdr Geiger as he presented the Legion's 1972 Public Relations Award to Lowell Thomas—reporter, author, lecturer, editor, radio and television personality and explorer.

The 80-year-old newsmen regaled a Public Relations luncheon audience of 800 with a lifetime of rich experiences, ending with a story about the capture of Jerusalem by the British forces during WW2 and an artful appeal for donations to the American Colony Charities Ass'n* which does volunteer charity work in that city.

Then he closed with that familiar, ringing sign-off phrase, "So long—until we meet again."

* (P.O. Box 602, New York, N.Y. 10021)

\$450 to \$500) and a similar percentage increase (about 10%) in monthly compensation to those with disability evaluations of less than total.

The Commander reiterated the Legion's call for a unified and expanded national cemetery system under the jurisdiction and supervision of the VA and urged an increase in the amount of burial benefits from \$250 to \$500.

At the third Congressional hearing of the week on Mar. 1, Commander Geiger told the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary (chaired by Sen. Edward Kennedy, Mass.) that the Legion was (1) opposed to any amnesty before the Vietnam War was concluded and (2) that it recommended after the conflict is ended, peace is established and our prisoners of war and missing in action have been repatriated or accounted for, each case should be reviewed under existing procedures available to the courts and the President. (For a full exposition of the Legion's mandated position on amnesty and the main thrust of the Commander's testimony, please see page 4.)

REHAB CONFERENCE

Delegates to the 49th Annual Nat'l Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Conference heard talks by VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson, Sen. Jennings Randolph (W.Va.), and numerous other officials and specialists.

Administrator Johnson departed from his prepared speech to present a detailed report, with screened slides, on the matter of home loans approved by the VA

in 1971. He noted that 284,000 home loans were okayed by the VA in 1971—a 14-year high which exceeded the 1970 total of 167,000 by 70%. Three factors, he said, caused the rise in the number of loans; (1) a great improvement in the general availability of mortgage money for home building and buying, (2) it was the first full year of operation under the Veterans Housing Act of 1970 and (3) the reduction of the mortgage interest rate to 7% early in 1971. Mr. Johnson noted that about 70% of the 1971 home loans were made to veterans 35 years of age or less.

In his prepared speech Administrator Johnson said that the proposed VA fiscal 1973 budget of \$11.7 billion was the highest in history and would increase employment in the VA by about 11,460, bringing the total workforce up to 183,876 employees. He told conferees, among other things, that the proposed budget calls for \$2.5 billion for VA

medicine, an increase of \$227 million over the present year; \$155 million for construction, the highest in 21 years; and \$6.4 billion in disability and death compensation and pension payments to nearly six million veterans and dependents.

Mr. Johnson also noted that "in addition to urging a disability compensation increase, the budget contains a recommendation to increase payments under the G.I. Bill and other VA education and training programs, including a 48% raise in job training allowances."

Sen. Jennings Randolph, Chmn of the Subcommittee on Employment and Retirement Incomes, Senate Special Committee on Aging, was concerned about whether the "Golden Years" of an individual and a veteran in particular would be a time of triumph or tragedy. "At the end of the last fiscal year," he said, "the VA reported that the average age of the nation's 28.3 million veterans in civilian life was 44.5 years. That's only a slight increase over the previous year because 975,000 recently separated Vietnam Era veterans were folded into the statistics. A more significant figure, I feel, shows that the number of the nation's two million veterans 65 years or older did *not* decline for the first time in the past six years. And, projections are that during the next 20 years, their number is expected to *increase three-fold.*"

Sen. Randolph's subcommittee is readying legislation aimed at providing full utilization of the skills and experience of older Americans.

Oliver E. Meadows, Staff Director of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs

(Continued on page 28)



The only two living Past Nat'l Adjutants bump into each other between commission meetings. At left, Ernie Schmidt (N. Dak.) (1967), and Hank Dudley (Neb.) (1948-56).

Interim Report Of The Special Committee On Veterans Medical Care

By Resolution 113 of the 1971 Convention at Houston, the National Commander was authorized to appoint a special committee to, among other things, examine into the adequacy of the Veterans Administration medical care program and to consider the potential impact on that program of the adoption of a national health insurance plan.

The Committee held meetings with the VA Administrator and staff, with experts from medical and social organizations, and among themselves.

The conclusions set forth in this report represent the point to which the Committee's work has brought it at the present time. It is the belief of the Committee that these conclusions are sufficiently definitive to constitute a position that can be adopted by The American Legion.

It is considered unlikely that The American Legion will endorse a specific plan for any form or partial enactment of national health insurance. It will, however, reserve the right to actively oppose any plan, or part thereof, that it conceives to be inimical to the VA medical care program. There are also certain things that the Committee believes The American Legion, true to its traditions, would not approve. These would include any plan for national health insurance that would summarily dislocate the health care delivery systems that are presently providing medical care to millions of Americans, or would jeopardize the economic stability of the health insurance industry that is providing satisfactory protection to many more millions of our citizens.

Further, The American Legion would anticipate that the Congress would move with deliberate pace into the field of national health insurance, in order to avoid any wholesale, untested programs that could prove too costly or that might prove unsatisfactory from the operational standpoint.

In any national health insurance plan that is seriously considered by the Congress, this Special Committee urges that The American Legion strongly recommend that such legislation include a stipulation that such plan will not interfere with the integrity and the continued improvement of the VA medical care program, providing, as it does, health care to all of those American war veterans who have reason to utilize its resources.

In all of the consideration that The American Legion is giving to this whole subject it must be understood at all times and by all those with whom this organization will be in contact, that the provision of unexcelled medical care to the disabled war veteran is a priority of the federal government that cannot be sur-

passed. Collateral to that fundamental is the accompanying fact that the provision of first class care to the service-disabled can only be achieved through the continued operation of a wholly integrated medical care program such as that now being operated by the VA.

The people of the world, and the United States in particular, have always in the past recognized obligations to those who bore the brunt of battle in the defense of their country. We reaffirm in the spirit of the preamble to our authorizing resolution that there is a preferential obligation to our veterans.

We have been assured that we have many friends in the Congress of the United States, but in our system of government they must have support from the people they represent.

We, at this stage of our deliberations, believe that The American Legion must



Medical Committee meets in Washington.

institute one of the greatest campaigns of our history to acquaint the American public with the forces which seek to destroy our status as veterans and to reduce our sick and disabled to the status of welfare recipients.

We think The American Legion has shown wisdom in recognizing the danger before it is too late and are grateful for our opportunity to try to help.

The Special Committee proposes that The American Legion adopt the following positions with reference to medical care in the U.S. as it affects veterans:

1. The present VA medical care program is a resource of incalculable value to the nation.
2. The present VA medical care program is discharging a debt of honor of the American people to its war veterans.
3. The preliminary investigation clearly establishes that the enactment of national health insurance will have a traumatic adverse effect on the Veterans Administration medical care program, and that it is imperative that every action be taken by whatsoever means available to The

American Legion and that its influence be used to clearly distinguish and keep separate the identity of the Veterans Administration medical care program.

4. Any remedial action taken in the field of health care delivery must not be effected at the expense of the VA medical care program as it is now constituted.

5. The present unparalleled quality of VA medical care, as exemplified in the operations of the triad of teaching, research and treatment, must be extended and deepened in any move to achieve and maintain the ultimate goal of first class medical care for all Americans within the framework of the health care delivery systems now operating in this country.

6. In support of the goal of maintenance of the VA medical care program at its current high level of quality, that program should not be extended through merger or direct affiliation with other health care delivery systems operating in the country.

7. To a limited extent, with special regard to availability and maximum utility of highly specialized equipment, techniques and procedures, the VA medical care program should further develop its cooperation and coordination with existing health care delivery systems at all levels of operation.

8. The continued entitlement of war veterans to a health care delivery system designed to meet their special needs, with particular emphasis on care for the service-disabled, and their special status, is a principle to which the nation must be unalterably committed.

9. As of now, we are satisfied that the Veterans Administration has developed one of the finest hospital and medical care systems for veterans the world has known. We acknowledge that there are faults in the system, some resulting from operational deficiencies within, and others from lack of financing. We must, however, emphatically warn that there is a trend in our country toward Utopian ideas of universal care for all citizens and the relegation of the veteran to civilian status.

10. It may be taken as a basic right that all of the American people are entitled to adequate medical care when needed. The Special Committee recommends that The American Legion support the positions set forth in this document to the full extent of its energies and resources.

Chairman of the Committee is Emory L. O'Connell (Colo.). Members are: Frank C. Bottigliero (Ill.), Fred A. Clough, Jr. (Maine), Robert J. DeSanctis (N.Y.), Fred G. Heinle (Wis.), Joe F. Hudgens (Tenn.), W. F. Lenker (S. Dak.), Lewis S. Sloneker (Cal.).



Child Welfare Foundation group considering its grants for 1972.

fairs and Frank Brizzi, Staff Director of the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs, reported to conferees on the progress of legislation through their respective committees.

Legion rehab delegates also participated in panel discussions with representatives of various departments of the VA, the Small Business Administration and the Department of Defense.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION

Speakers to the National Economic Commission, under the chairmanship of Clarence S. Campbell (Vt.), included William H. Ayres, a former Congressman and presently Special Consultant to the Nat'l Chairman of "Jobs For Veterans." Ayres pointed out that a year ago there were 338,000 unemployed veterans and despite a year of solid progress, there are now 400,000 unemployed veterans—a figure that can only increase as the war winds down. In accord with the Legion's stand on amnesty, Mr. Ayres felt this was not the time to consider that subject and provide alternative government service for draft evaders when 400,000 men who served their nation do not have jobs.

Herbert R. Rainwater, Director, Veterans Employment Service, U.S. Dep't of Labor, explained the President's Veterans Employment Six-Point Program, noting that the Dep't of Labor needs a veterans training program—so earmarked and so structured.

Robert C. Goodwin, Assoc. Manpower Administrator for Unemployment

Insurance, Dep't of Labor, reported that 400,000 Vietnam Era veterans received more than \$300 million in unemployment compensation in fiscal 1971.

Peter Millspaugh, Deputy Special Assistant to the President, said that the President personally continues to review the progress of the National Jobs For Veterans Program and that he presses veterans preference whenever possible.

Robert E. Hampton, Chmn, U.S. Civil Service Commission, said that 65% of the male work force under the jurisdiction of the Commission are veterans. There were 100,000 veterans hired in 1971—33,000 more than in 1970—even though Federal employment overall was shrinking. "This is an exceptional record," he said, "when you realize that only about three percent of the nation's jobs are in the Federal Government." Hampton also said, "We encourage veterans to keep in touch with the Federal Jobs Information Center nearest them so that they will be aware of program changes. Along this line, by the end of this fiscal year, we should have a toll-free telephone information system in all but California, Rhode Island, Alaska and Hawaii. In 46 states, no matter where the veteran lives—he will be able to obtain the latest Federal Job Information by telephone-toll free." The number can be found in telephone directories in cities where there is a U.S. Civil Service office or by asking the telephone information operator.

Anthony S. Stasio, Deputy Associate Administrator for Financial Assistance, Small Business Administration, reported to Economic Commission members that SBA Administrator Thomas Kleppe had issued orders that "whatever our standards are for all programs, they are to be set a bit lower insofar as the returning veteran is concerned." Mr. Stasio also explained a new SBA/VA agreement whereby eligible veterans under Section 402 of the Economic Opportunity Act may receive management training from the VA and loans from the SBA upon completion of that training to enter businesses of their own.

NATIONAL SECURITY

The Legion's National Security Commission, chaired by Emmett G. Lenihan (Wash.) was briefed on the nation's defense capabilities by various military and civilian defense experts. Heading the roster was Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chmn, Joint Chiefs of Staff, who spoke on the "Military Overview"—our defense posture as it is presently formed under the Nixon doctrine of *partnership, negotiations and strength*. Adm. Moorer pointed out that the U.S. would honor its treaties, would provide



William H. Ayres, Special Consultant to the Nat'l Jobs For Veterans Program, gave progress report to Economic Commission.

a nuclear shield for those allies who don't have one but would no longer attempt to defend the entire free world.

On the *partnership* aspect he cited the Vietnamization program in S. Vietnam; Cambodia, whose forces have been strengthened and offers a good example of a nation providing its own defense; and NATO, which is moving in the direction of more defense burden-sharing.

On *negotiations*, the admiral remarked that at no time in history has the U.S. been involved in as many worldwide negotiations as it is today with discussions proceeding on law of the seas, the Seabed, SALT talks, Okinawa, the Middle East, force reduction in Europe, etc.

On *strength*, Adm. Moorer noted for conferees the gains the U.S.S.R. has made in all areas of her defense establishment—ICBM's, missile-firing subs, weapons systems, research and development, training of engineers, new frigates, aircraft, tanks, etc.—and concluded that the Soviets have "a momentum I'm concerned about. The Soviets are advancing



Olney Owen, VA's Chief Benefits Director, addresses the Rehabilitation Conference.



VA medical panel at Rehab Conference.

death benefits, variable enlistment and selective re-enlistment bonuses and full-time SGLI coverage to Guardsmen and Reservists. Said Marrs: "A strong National Guard and Reserve is an integral part of the national strategy of realistic deterrence." Marrs commended the Legion for its interest and support of Guard and Reserve Programs.

A four-service panel discussed manpower, the draft and the all-volunteer service. All services supported the concept of the zero draft and a volunteer armed force that is well-paid, well-trained, properly motivated with good living and working conditions and career aims that will fulfill and enrich their lives. Panel members agreed it was too soon to tell what effect the recent pay raises and the winddown of the Vietnam War would have on voluntary enlistments and the need to raise men by draft call.

In 1971, the Army drafted 95,000 men and male enlistments totalled 152,000. For 1972, 200,000 men will be needed of which it is hoped 170,000 will be volunteers and 30,000 will have to come from Selective Service calls.

REHAB COMMISSION

The Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission, under the Chairmanship of William F. Lenker (S.D.) acted on 17 recommendations received from various sources. They approved six, referred seven to National Staff for research, received and recorded two and rejected two. The next action on these recommendations will take place at the National Executive Committee meetings at Nat'l Hq in May.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Foreign Relations Commission, with Chmn Thomas E. Whelan (N. Dak.) presiding, heard prominent speakers from the Department of State on wide-ranging subjects such as the Middle East, Panama Canal negotiations, future prospects for the United Nations, the President's visit to Peking and South-east Asia today.

Col. John P. Sheffey, of the Department of State's Inter-oceanic Negotiations Team discussed the progress of the talks on the Panama Canal as they relate to control, legal jurisdiction, rentals, improvements, defense and other items.

Alfred E. Atherton, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, outlined the main elements of U.S. policy in the Middle East and some of the problems. He said the U.S. aims to protect its position and interest, prevent expansion of the Soviet Union and secure the survival and well-being of the State of Israel. Obstacles in the way of that policy are rivalries among the Arab states, conflict between the Arab states and Israel, and successful

Banquet to the Congress



Rep. Arends and Cmdr Geiger hold up Distinguished Service Award for audience.



View from the balcony.

Nearly 2,800 diners at the Banquet to the Congress saw Nat'l Cmdr Geiger present the Legion's Distinguished Public Service Award to Rep. Leslie C. Arends (Ill.) "for his service to the nation in the Congress for more than 38 years." In his response, the House Minority Whip said, "To have my name inscribed in this manner on the public service honor roll of The American Legion is much more meaningful to me personally than you realize." Rep. Arends credited the vigorous and tireless support of the Legionnaires and Auxiliaries of the 17th District of Illinois with helping elect him to his first term in Congress in 1934 during the middle of his year as a Legion District commander. He is a WWI Navy veteran and charter member of Melvin Post 642, Melvin, Ill.



A tableful of hospitalized Viet vets were guests of the Legion.



National Security Commission panel.

exploitation of tensions within the Arab world by the U.S.S.R.

A United Nations Forum, conducted by Foreign Relations Commission members, met to discuss the Legion's policy on the UN. A subcommittee of seven members was appointed to study the UN and report to the National Executive Committee at the May meetings. The chairman is James P. Heneghan (N.Y.).

CHILD WELFARE FOUNDATION

The Child Welfare Foundation's Board of Directors approved grants totaling \$21,200 at meetings during the Conference. A grant of \$10,000 was made to the Woodhaven Learning Center, Columbia, Mo., to continue a bio-engineering research project for severely handicapped children. The main thrust of the research is on myoelectric (myo—pertaining to muscles) controlled communication. A second grant of \$6,200 was made to the Nat'l Committee on the

Education of Migrant Children, a division of the Nat'l Child Labor Committee, Inc., which will provide funds for a meeting of those who train teachers to develop an effective and feasible way to prepare school staffs to work with children of migrant farm workers. A third grant of \$5,000 went to the Berkshire Farm Institute for Training & Research, Canaan, N.Y., to continue their series of interviews with troubled youth. These interviews are taped and used as a public service by radio stations throughout the country. These latest grants bring the Foundation's totals since 1955 up to \$410,844. Also meeting with the Foundation was the Auxiliary's Liaison Committee.

William E. Christoffersen (Utah) was re-elected president of the Child Welfare Foundation, Inc. Other officers: Walton Griffin (Tenn.), re-elected v-p; Earl D. Franklin (Colo.), sec'y; U.S. (Udie) Grant (Kansas), re-elected treas.; Randel Shake (Ind.), reappointed exec. sec'y, and Francis Polen (Ind.), re-appointed Ass't Treas.

The Legion's Department Service Officers Ass'n met during the week and elected Robert McFarland (Maine) as its President. Other officers for 1972-73 are: Garland Bloodsworth (Del.), v-p; Walter Hyde (R.I.), sec'y-treas.; W. W. Wadsworth (Ala.), chaplain and Harry Stephens (Ore.), sgt-at-arms.

Past Nat'l Cmdr Alfred P. Chamie (1970-71) (Cal.) was cited during the week by the Republic of China for "... promotion of traditional Sino-American friendly relations" at a brief ceremony held at the Chinese Embassy in Washington, D.C. The award, the Special Order of



Anthony Stasio (l) of the SBA's Financial Assistance office, and Peter Millsbaugh, a Deputy Special Ass't to the President, addressed Economic Comm'n meetings.

Cloud and Banner, with cravat, was presented to him by the Republic of China's Ambassador, the Honorable James C.H. Shen. The accompanying citation was signed by President Chiang Kai-shek.

Other groups meeting during the week included: the Legion's Legislative Commission, the Finance Commission, The American Legion Magazine Commission, the Spirit of '76 Committee, and the Nat'l Cmdr's Advisory Committee.

Some future national meetings:

- National Commissions and Committees, May 1-2, Nat'l Hq.
- National Executive Committee, May 3-4, Nat'l Hq.
- 54th National Convention, Aug. 18-24, Chicago, Ill., National Convention Headquarters Hotel will be the Conrad Hilton. Business sessions will take place Aug. 22-24 in the Arie Crown Theatre, McCormick Place.
- Dep't Cmdrs & Adjts Conference and Commissions and Committees, Oct. 16-17, Nat'l Hq.
- National Executive Committee, Oct. 18-19, Nat'l Hq.

NEWS

Legion Post Helps West Virginia Flash Flood Victims

When an earthen dam holding back the waters of Buffalo Creek in Logan County, W. Va., burst on Feb. 26, it unleashed some 21 million cubic feet of water creating a veritable moving wall 50 ft. high that swept through 16 towns in that Appalachian valley killing 117, wiping out almost 1,000 homes and leaving 4,000 homeless. The Legionnaires and Auxiliaries of St. Albans Post 73 reacted swiftly. With a truck provided by Union Carbide Corp., and with food, clothing, home furnishings and other items supplied by luckier citizens unaffected by the flood, the members turned their post into a collection and supply depot to help their neighbors. Leading the effort were Post Commander Raymond Cox, Adjutant Charles Phalen and Chaplain Harry Slaughter. They moved over 13 tons of supplies to the stricken families.



COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

291st Eng Combat Bn (Stavelot, Belgium 5 Dec 1944)—Need information from Lt Col Pergrin and Major Brodervitch and any other comrades who recall that **William F. Smith, Jr.**, had a machine gun blow up in his face, affecting his eyes. Write "CD117, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

11th Air Force, 54th Tp Carrier Sqd (Fort Richardson, Alaska 1943)—Need information from Minear, Pope, Officers Mess Hall Sgt Koskoski, Cpl Porter and any other comrades who knew that **Lester G. Reinebach**, while on duty at kitchen stove in Officers Mess Hall, was hit on back of head by fist blow from Corp Porter. Write "CD118, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

Hq 7th Cav Reg't (Chitose II, Japan 21 June 1954)—Need information from Sgt Witch, Walnut Creek, Calif., Cpl Randle, Houston, Texas, Pfc Timmer, Breeze, Ill., Cpl Curley, Bridgeton, N.J., and any other comrades who recall that **August A. Pulos** was banned from calisthenics and squat jumps because they might have aggravated his knee injury. Write "CD119, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

BRIEFLY NOTED

The American Legion Life Insurance Plan paid \$1,955,909 in death claims during 1971, establishing a new yearly record. A total of \$12,138,257 has been paid in death benefits to survivors of Legionnaires since the Legion's official insurance plan was adopted in 1958. The plan has paid a total of 8,616 claims since it was instituted 14 years ago. New York with \$240,081 leads all Departments in dollars paid in claims. Illinois is second with \$225,844, Pennsylvania third with \$139,300, California fourth with \$103,293, and Iowa fifth with \$99,671.

DEATHS

H. Dudley Swim, 66, of Carmel, Calif., who held membership in the Dep't of Idaho, Past Dep't Cmdr of Idaho (1945-46) and a Nat'l Vice Cmdr of the Legion in 1945-46.

Everett M. Webb, 73, of Pullman, Wash., Past Dep't Cmdr (1965-66).

Victor F. Whittlesea, 61, of Reno, Nev., Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1962-63), Past Dep't Cmdr (1957-58), Past Dep't Adjutant (1952-54, 1958-65), Past Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1965-66 and 1968 until his death); at the time of his death he was vice chairman of The American Legion Life Insurance and Trust Committee.

Ramon Rodriguez, of San Juan, Puerto Rico, Past Dep't Cmdr (1960-62).

Sam Rorex, of Little Rock, Ark., Past

Dep't Cmdr (1936-37), Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1939-46, 1953-55), Past Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1937-39), and in 1943-44 a member of the Nat'l Cmdr's Special Omnibus GI Bill Committee.

Caesar L. Aiello, of Hyattsville, Md., Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1932-33), Past Dep't Cmdr (1933-34).

Ellsworth Thiel, of Astoria, Ore., a 1963-72 Area "E" member of the Nat'l Veterans Affairs & Rehabilitation Commission.

Emerson Harrington, Jr., of Cambridge, Md., Past Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1936-38).

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Yakutat Post 31, Yakutat, Alaska; **Ellis Bea Post 433, McGehee, Ark.;** **Carrollton Post 592, Carrollton, Ga.;** **Haysville Post 82, Haysville, Kan.;** **Larry Wayne Birch Post 331, Stanton, Ky.;** **Nugent Post 124, Long Beach, Miss.;** **Sunrise Beach Post 624, Sunrise Beach, Mo.;** **T.W.A. Post 747, Kansas City, Mo.;** **Ottsville Memorial Post 399, Ottsville, Pa.;** **Tanay Post 82, Tanay, Rizal, Philippines;** **RCPI Post 83, Plaza Sta., Philippines;** **Colonel Inocencio F. Samson Post 84, Dugupan City, Philippines** and **Jacquesz-Estes Post 508, Van Horn, Texas.**

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimony by those who know him best that he served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Fred J. Jackson, Stirman Karnes, Ambrose R. Reed, Claud E. Roy and Sam Smoke (all 1969), Post 171, Lincoln, Ark.

George A. Walker (1968) and **George S. Wiers** (1971), Post 127, Glendale, Cal.

Carl C. Cada, Rex A. Kaber and G. Milton Ogden (all 1972), Post 158, West Valley, Cal.

Irvin A. Keininger (1972), Post 538, Sylmar, Cal.

William B. Crompton and Ernest H. Johnson (both 1971), **Frank Rose** (1970) and **Francis W. Schroeder** (1971), Post 13, Delaware City, Del.

Morris D. Weisman (1972), Post 5, Tampa, Fla.

William J. Eissler, Eugene Coakley, and Ralph W. Johnson (all 1972), Post 84, Aurora, Ill.

George J. Maher and Gordon Sundman (both 1972), Post 10009, Chicago, Ill.

Henry L. Bingaman, Roosevelt Pruitt and William H. Rylands (all 1971), Post 1261, Romeoville, Ill.

Anthony DeMaio (1968), Post 6, Dubuque, Iowa

Christian A. Riegger, Harry E. Rowe, Arthur M. Wainwright, Lee Allison and Robert E. Brown (no date), Post 2, Baltimore, Md.

Hazel B. Campbell, Hilmer S. Bergman, Bernard S. Devereaux, Sr., J. Beale Helm, Henry Johnson (no dates), Post 81, Baltimore, Md.

David L. Benner, John C. Combs, Wilfred F. Grayson, Clyde W. Grove and E. Donald Hinton (all 1972), Post 236, Sharpsburg, Md.

John P. Esielonis, Thomas Evans, Sydney Fletcher, Leo J. Gendron and Maxime Gionet (all 1968), Post 183, Shirley, Mass.

James E. Pendergast, Sr. and Floyd F. Martell (both 1972), Post 224, Easthampton, Mass.

William B. Lamprey and Arthur I. Senter (both 1971), Post 295, Quincy, Mass.

Max R. Wiley, Sr. (1971), Post 268, Milan, Mich.

Clarence Barber (1972), **Carl A. Goers** (1969), **Charles Larson and Harold Quinn** (both 1970), Post 346, Farmington, Mich.

Emanuel G. Popelka and Clemens F. Wagner (both 1971), Post 414, St. Paul, Minn.

Henry L. Watkins (1972), Post 4, St. Louis, Mo.

Carl A. Hamma, George W. Kuenne, Henry E. Maass, William Truebe and Charles Winterer (all 1972), Post 37, St. Louis, Mo.

Leo Heaton and Ray Pulliam (both 1972), Post 153, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Buford F. Lowe (1971), Post 499, Blue Springs, Mo.

William J. Boyan and John E. Dolan (both 1972), Post 90, Bergenfield, N.J.

Richard T. Bunnell, Alvin H. Dammig, Henry C. McMullen, Clifford D. Walker and William H. Young (all 1967), Post 228, Springfield, N.J.

Vincent Risafi, Louis Rosenblum, John Scafati, Ing Sinn and Salvatore Soraci (all 1971), Post 14, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Daniel Lizette, Adolph Nadcau, Henry King, A. P. McDonald and Hubert H. Stark (1972), Post 79, Massena, N.Y.

William Walling, Theodore Kuhne, George Cunningham and Charles Sommers (all 1971), Post 104, Glendale, N.Y.

John J. Pomona, Sr. (1972), Post 118, Woodhaven, N.Y.

Willis J. Hall, Clarence Rice (both 1971), **Louis C. Schultz and Merton Skinner** (both 1972), Post 181, Randolph, N.Y.

Raymond L. Bush (1970) and **Frank W. Fiske** (1971), Post 489, Cortland, N.Y.

Ralph L. Cudlipp, Sr., Samuel King, Cornelius Murray, Henry Wilkinson and Carl Lewis (all 1971), Post 514, Winthrop, N.Y.

Howard Best, Serge Doyen, Alfred R. Grebe, Alfred Hedge and William Hedge (all 1971), Post 1045, Fishers Island, N.Y.

Albert H. Schulze (1972), Post 1220, Jamaica, N.Y.

Bernard J. Davis (1972), Post 1556, Madison, N.Y.

John Astor and John LoBosco (both 1972), Post 1868, Bayport, N.Y.

T. A. Belk, Sr., Sewell Hunsuck, Sr., T. R. (Doc) King, Harry E. Linberger and T. C. Patterson (all 1971), Post 152, Mount Holly, North Carolina

Edward V. Brown, Ignace Buresh, Robert T. Goutts, Arthur Durham and Willard Fisher (all 1970), Post 3, Dickinson, N. Dak.

John Novak and Frank Petrick (both 1972), Post 208, Pisek, N. Dak.

Arthur L. Pierce, Willard M. Poling, Harold D. Rowles, Henry E. Schneider (all 1970), Post 11, Lancaster, Ohio

Lewis A. Purnhagen and D. M. Hunt (both 1972), Post 289, Brookville, Ohio

Norman Chestnut (1972), Post 336, North Wales, Pa.

M. Hubert Kowallis, J. H. Newmeyer and Elmer J. Schorr (all 1971), Post 448, Duquesne, Pa.

(Continued on page 32)

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending Feb. 29, 1972

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Feb. 29, 1972.....	\$ 361,471
Benefits paid since April 1958	12,138,257
Basic Units in force (number)	108,370
New Applications approved since	
Jan. 1, 1972	474
New Applications rejected	150

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$40,000 (four full units up through age 29) (25 in New Jersey) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Available up to four full units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustees operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.



"It doesn't hurt a bit!" says Richard Molony, Post 528 Cmdr, Cascade, Iowa, as he gives his post's 490th pint of blood during its 22nd annual visit to VA Hospital at Iowa City. Post then treated all donors to a steak dinner.

John W. Baker, Abe N. Berg, Dr. R. A. Buchanan, Herschel Cooley and Harry Costello (all 1971), Post 7, Huron, So. Dak.

A. F. Aaron (1971), Post 19, Midland, Tex. Felix "The Cat" Harris (1970) and Alfred W. Naupold (1972), Post 560, Houston, Tex.

Janie M. Sheppard (1969), Charles Lynn Steward and Doran A. Lee (both 1971), Post 569, Fort Worth, Tex.

Roger B. Preston, Raymond D. Slack, John H. Wright and William E. Yattow (all 1971), Post 14, Vergennes, Vt.

Charles E. Christman (1968), Lester Cohrs (1972), Guy E. Markham and John T. Raftis, Sr. (both 1968) and Vern W. Morkman (1971), Post 47, Colville, Wash.

Robert W. Baird, Sr., Thomas R. Emmart, Clyde V. Feaster, Jesse A. Haines and Noah A. Haines (all 1969), Post 91, Romney, W. Va.

Earl E. Fuller, Arthur J. Krause, Charles F. Norris and Floyd L. Wright (all 1972), Post 70, Oshkosh, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

4th Eng, (WW1&2)—(June) C.B. Jones, Birchwood, Wis. 54817

5th Div, 5th Recon (WW2)—(June) W.T. Curtis, 593 Lamont Dr., Lexington, Ky. 40503

7th Arm'd Div.—(Aug.) Ray Wall, Rte 7 Rock Springs Dr., Winston-Salem, N.C. 27104

11th Arm'd Cav Reg't—(May) J.T. McWain, 5886-B Adams St., Ft. Knox, Ky. 40121

14th Arm'd Div.—(July) Everett Hill, 1808 Marie Ave. S., St. Paul, Minn. 55075

14th Arm'd Div, Hq Co, CCB—(July) Clarence Anderson, Kennedy, N.Y. 14747

14th Ord Co—(Aug.) Michael Wilchenski, 733 Grove Ave., Kent, O. 44240

17th Inf Medical Det—(Aug.) Thomas Fantaccone, 205 S. Collingwood Ave., Syracuse, N.Y. 13206

21st Eng, Co D & 2nd Bat—(June) Richard Langford, Box 96, Factoryville, Pa. 18419

21st Inf, Hq Co (WW2)—(Aug.) Dr. N.M. Ringrose, P.O. Box 326, Colville, Wash. 99114

37th C Eng—(July) Lloyd Sackmaster, Sr., 1424 W. Argyle St., Chicago, Ill. 60640

50th Eng Co A—(Aug.) Kermith Twito, Rt. 3 Albert Lea, Minn. 56007

57th QM Sales Co—(Aug.) Billy Lyle, 5548 Quince Rd., Memphis, Tenn. 38117

65th Gen Hosp—(May) George Frising, 604 Nellane Dr., Garner, No. Car.

77th Field Art'y, 2nd Bn & 631st Bn—(July) Jim Collins, 2200 N. Beaton, Corsicana, Tex.

83rd Chem Mortar Bn—(June) Joe Sapienza, 8260 259th St., Floral Pk, N.Y. 11004

86th QM Bn, Co B & 3482nd Ord Co—(Aug.) Robert Shannon, 1039 Skylark Dr., Morrow, Ga. 30260

88th Div—(Aug.) Jay Stradley, 37 Oriental Ave., Pennsville, N.J. 08070

89th Cav Rcn Sqdn—(June) K.W. Large, 915 E. 17th St., Topeka, Kansas 66607

89th Eng—(July) Louis Vidmar, 18 E. Euclid Ave., Spokane, Wash. 99207

89th Eng H, Ponton Bn—(July) Paul Armstrong, 18715 U.S. 27 N., Marshall, Mich. 49068

106th Chem Proc'g Co—(July) Floyd Steele, 907 Arledge St., Hattiesburg, Miss.

108th FA (WW2)—(July) Edwin Snyder, 1269 Liberty St., Franklin, Pa. 16323

121st Inf, Co B—(July) Roy Green, Rt. 2 Tallassee Rd., Athens, Ga. 30601

142nd Inf, Co B (WW2)—(Aug.) Dempsey Albritton, Box 186, Bowling Green, Fla. 33834

142nd Inf, Co L—(Aug.) Company "L" Reunion, Box 3, Breckenridge, Tex. 76024

151st Inf Reg't, 3rd Bn, Co K—(June) Billy Adkins, 320 Richmond St., Columbus, Wis.

152nd Inf, 1st Bn (WW2)—(July) James Corley, 215 Lafayette St., New Albany, Ind. 47150

157th Eng Combat Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Wayland Horton, 110 Alta Lane, Lynchburg, Va. 24502

185th Ord Co—(Aug.) Jake Gibson, 11 Southridge Rd., Darby, Pa. 19023

205th QM Bn, Co B, 3854th Gas Supply Co—(Aug.) Jack Hattem, 55 Taylor St., Waltham, Mass. 02154

213th Coast Art'y AA—(July) Hiester Gingrich, 361 N. 2nd St., Lebanon, Pa. 17042

227th AAA S1 Bn—(June) Odell Melton, Rt. 3, Box 294, Raeford, N.C. 28376

269th Eng—(Aug.) Frank Nemeth, 66 Gaping Rock Rd., Levittown, Pa. 19057

280th Field Art'y Bn (July) Archie Kallunki, 9155 Valgean, Sepulveda, Cal.

301st Sig Oper Bn—(Aug.) Bernard Shiffler, 127 New St., Millersville, Pa. 17551

339th Field Hosp—(June) Floyd Smaltz, Wall Lake, Orland, Ind. 46776

347th Field Art'y Bn, Hq Bat (WW2)—(July) Dale Marchbanks, 423 DePot St., Oswego, Kansas 67356

483rd Ord Evac Co (WW2)—(June) Alfred Greene, 352 Grace St., Shelby, N.C. 28150

524th MP Bn—(Aug.) Robert Mugeraver, 727 Florida St., Oshkosh, Wis. 54901

529th Field Art'y Bn—(Aug.) Claude Drake, 1609 Liberty Ave., Terre Haute, Ind. 47807

543rd Eng Boat & Shore Reg't Shore Bn, Co D—(May) R.M. Losee, Apt. 3003, 55 W. Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill. 60610

552nd Eng H Ponton Bn—(June) George Reinhard, 936 S. Poplar St., Allentown, Pa. 18103

569th Sig Co (WW2)—(Aug.) Lester Milich, 888 Seventh Ave., Rm. 3836, N.Y. 10019

630th AAA Bn—(July) J.T. Davis, RD #4 Venice Rd., McDonald, Pa. 15057

762nd MP Bn—(July) Tony Markarian, 10 Whitney St., Westboro, Mass. 01581

776th AAA AW Bn, Bat B (WW2)—(June) James Kidd, Jr., 113 Elmwood Ave., Wollaston, Mass. 02170

805th TD Bn, Co C (WW2)—(Aug.) Harvey Schlenker, 574 College Gardens Dr., Kutztown, Pa. 19530

813th Avn Eng—(Aug.) Theron Schenck, 711 Fourth Ave. S.E., Spencer, Iowa 51301

830th Eng Avn Bn—(Aug.) James Scott, 341 Northridge Rd., Circleville, O. 43113

861st Engr Avn Bn, Co C; A,B,&Hq Cos Invited—(Aug.) C.F. Sabatini, 72 Atwood Ave., Geneva, N.Y. 14456

879th FA, Bat C—(Aug.) Nicholas Urbano, 12 Railroad Ave., West Trenton, N.J. 08628

928th Sig Bn—(July) Joseph Demers, Bayview, South Dartmouth, Mass. 02748

932nd Field Art'y Bn, Bat C (WW2)—(June) Wiley Inabinette, Rt. 3, Troy, Ala. 36081

938th FA Hq Bat—(Aug.) Albert Metcalfe, RD 1, Box 303, Mercersburg, Pa. 17236

993rd Eng Tdwy Bridge Co—(Aug.) Leonard Ralston, Box 474, Tavernier, Fla. 33070

1127th & 1400th MP—(July) Frank Farina, 1001 Serrill Ave., Yeadon, Pa. 19050

1256th Combat Eng—(Aug.) James Conrad, 6212 Mayfair Rd., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46806

Americal Ord—(Aug.) John Rokitka, 160 Slade Ave., West Seneca, N.Y. 14224

Evac Hosp 33 (France WW1)—(June) Atta Grazier, 1335 8th Ave. S., Fort Dodge, Iowa

Nat'l Counter Intel Corps—(Aug.) Donald Shaw, P.O. Box 1136, Oakland, Ca. 94604

NAVY

1st Marine Div—(Aug.) Executive Secretary, Box 84, Alexandria, Va. 22313

3rd Marine Div—(July) Harold Melloy, P.O. Box 10553, Knoxville, Tenn. 37919

31st Special Seabees—(July) Charles Scharf, 18 No. Colonial Drive, Hagerstown, Md. 21740

Marine Det, USS Topeka (CL67-1946-49)—(Aug.) James Luddy, 1590 Hilldale Rd., Titusville, Fla. 32780

Wissahickon Barracks & Section Base, Cape May, N.J. (WW1)—(June) Art Jordan, 6725 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19128

USS Chemung (A030) & 15th Fleet Div USNR—(July) A. Garlock, 37 Mercer St., Oswego, N.Y. 13126

USS Compton (DD705, 1964-68)—(June) P.E. Seaman, 131 Princeton St., E. Boston, Mass.

USS Gambier Bay (CVE 73) & VC 10 Air Gp—(July) Charles Heintz, R.R. 1, Box B, Maria Stein, O. 45860

USS Lawrence C. Taylor (DE415)—(Aug.) Donald Burge, P.O. Box 324, King, N.C. 27021

USS Longshaw (DD559)—(Aug.) Andrew Slovacek, 5631 S. Bishop St., Chicago, Ill. 60636

USS Massachusetts—(June) Robert Grimes, 75 Federal St., Boston, Mass. 02110

USS McKee (WW2)—(July) Bob Sheffy, 104 Aspen, Hereford, Tex. 79045

USS Memphis & USS Castine Survivors & Marines Ashore in Santo Domingo City (1916)—(Aug.) Vince Peltier, 5350 E. 21st St., Tulsa, Okla. 74114

USS Rodgers (254)—(Aug.) George Moody, 33 E. LaCrosse Ave., Lansdowne, Pa. 19050

USS Sanders (DE40), Fort Monroe, Va.—(Aug.) John Pepa, Jr., 725 Vine St., Lakeside, O.

USS Shreveport (PF23)—(Aug.) Lester Arnow, Bache & Co., Inc., 740 N. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202

USS Sigourney (DD643)—(July) Edward Ditzel, 4055 St. Monica Dr., Baltimore, Md. 21222

USS Stevenson (DD645)—(Aug.) Frank Kmiec, 66 Chadwick St., North Andover, Mass. 01845

USS Swanson (DD443)—(July) Walter Royall, 2734 Preston Dr., Decatur, Ga. 30034

USS Wadleigh (DD689)—(Aug.) Don Wunderlich, Voltaire, No. Dak. 58792

USS Yorktown—(May) James Bryan, Jr., Frank B. Hall & Co., Inc., 67 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005

AIR

1st Serv Gp, 17th Serv Sqdn—(Aug.) Harold Young, 780 Novarese St., Memphis, Tenn.

19th Photo Charting Sqdn LR—(July) Ted Balon, 112 Lakeside Dr., Andover, Conn. 06232

43rd Air Service Sqdn—(Aug.) John Swinburn, 905 S. 9th, Teague, Tex. 75860

68th Ftr Sqdn (WW2)—(July) Raymond Coors, Sr., 7651 Pinemeadow Ln., Cincinnati, O.

284th Aerial Sqdn (WW1)—(July) Leo Neu, 1115 Hornsby, St. Louis, Mo. 63147

385th Bomb Gp—(July) James Cooper, 9616 David Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44125

437th Trp Carrier Gp—(Aug.) Robert Maycan, P.O. Box 243, Greenacres City, Fla. 33460

464th Bomb Gp—(Aug.) H.R. Anderson, 4321 Miller Ave., Erie, Pa. 16509

493rd Ftr Sqdn (WW2)—(Aug.) J.L. Cooper, 14 Forge Hill Dr., Iliou, N.Y. 13357

708th TEFTS (or Sec C-3), George Field, Ill. (WW2)—(July) Fred Oertle, R #2, Washington, Ill. 61571

802nd Chem Co—(July) Donald Thrush, P.O. Box 217, Lancaster, Ohio 43130

MISCELLANEOUS

Disabled Officers Assoc—(June) Walter Reilly, 1612 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006



Post 960, Levittown, Pa., sent 20 post and Auxiliary members and six Bell Telephone girls to Valley Forge VA Hospital with gifts, ice cream. L. to rt.: Aux. Pres. Mrs. C. Forrest; Post Cmdr Mrs. Nan Gardy; Hospital Chmn Mrs. E. C. Stiver, and standing, Hospital Chmn Edward Stiver.



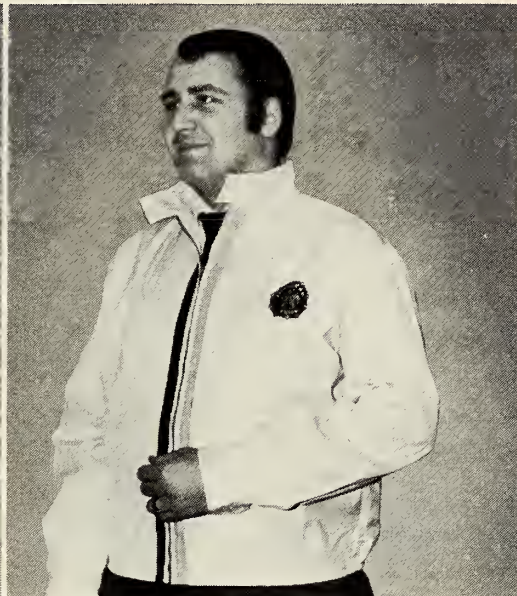
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POPULATION ZERO BOUND? TRUANTS OF CAPITOL HILL. MODERNIZE FIRE FIGHTING!

Younger American wives anticipate having smaller families to such a degree that Census figures indicate—if the trend continues—the United States may be approaching so-called zero growth in population, a level at which annual births equal deaths.

Although population forecasts are at best hedged by ifs, the latest survey clearly reveals that fewer children are expected to be borne by wives 18 to 24 years old. In 1967, this age group looked to having 2.9 children; in 1971, the expectancy fell to 2.4, considered a sharp drop, and is calculated by some to portend a fertility rate of 2.2. It is estimated that a 2.1 birth rate per family would replace the annual loss in U.S. population due to deaths.

The Census Bureau also reports a steady decline in the fertility of young women over the past decade, due to more girls staying single or getting married later; concern over the population explosion; the widening use of contraceptives and abortion.

Absenteeism from Congress has reached such proportions that a small group of Senators, led by Margaret Chase Smith (Me.), has proposed a Constitutional Amendment to expel truants who fail to attend at least 60% of the roll call votes.

The lone female Senator holds the all-time record of voting in 2,941 consecutive roll calls. She kept her string intact even while campaigning for the Presidential nomination in 1964, but had to break the continuity in 1968 for hip surgery.

Absenteeism has long plagued Congress. Many members show up only Tuesday through Thursday. Moonlighting on the lecture circuit, junketing on government-paid travel and, especially in 1972, the multiplicity of presidential candidates, contribute to the truancy. Problem is that the amendment requires a two-thirds vote in each chamber.

Crime-fighting and pollution-fighting dominate in Congress these days, but at least one voice is being raised to fight fire. Rep. Robert H. Steele (Conn.) has introduced nine bills in the House seeking to modernize the nation's fire-fighting systems.

Steele has accumulated statistics to show that in 1970 alone 12,200 Americans were killed by fires, some 250,000 persons were injured, and property damage amounted to \$2.2 billion.

The Connecticut crusader blames much of the "needless" loss on lack of modern equipment; not enough up-to-date training and education programs among the nation's 23,000 professional and volunteer fire departments, and insufficient fire-prevention laws and techniques. Among other things, his legislation would create a National Fire Academy and an around-the-clock information clearing house to assist firemen confronted with unusual blazes, such as those involving chemical reactions.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

DRUGS: U.S.' ARCH ENEMY

"Drug abuse is America's public enemy number 1." President Nixon.

U.S. BUSINESS CRITICS

"... many of these un-informed critics of our private enterprise system—who so often accuse business of fraudulent advertising—are themselves selling the American people a fraudulent bill of goods." E.H. Gott, chairman, U.S. Steel.

LISTEN TO AMERICA

"Politicians would be absolutely amazed at what they'd learn if they'd just shut up long enough to find out what Americans really need." Sen. William E. Brock (Tenn.)

WOMAN PRESIDENT

"I would support any well qualified woman for any job, including President." Mrs. Richard Nixon.

HAZARD OF JOB

"Anyone who can't stand criticism should not go into journalism, as... anyone who can't stand criticism should not go into politics." David Brinkley, TV news broadcaster.

EDUCATION FAILURE

"American education is one of the least effective producers in the country, possibly in the world." R.E. Stoltz, a director, College Ent. Exam Bd.

CONTINUED RED THREAT

"... there has been no indication that Communist nations have abandoned their resolve to undermine the security of the U.S. through espionage and subversion." J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director.

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The Amnesty Question For Draft Evaders: ARE THEY ALL THE SAME?

(Continued from page 9)

powers of the President—gave it to more than 3,000 men, including everyone whom the extremely liberal Justice Roberts thought was entitled to it. What blanket amnesty does, by contrast, is to assure that those who are not entitled to it also get it.

National Commander John H. Geiger, of The American Legion, testified on the amnesty question before a Senate subcommittee on March 1 of this year. Let's close this by quoting liberally from the meatier parts of his testimony. It seems to be right on the ball, and also lets readers of this magazine see what their organization said most recently on the subject. Said Commander Geiger:

"Today my appearance and the position I take on amnesty are based upon Resolution 207 adopted at our 1971 National Convention. . . . The delegates who unanimously adopted Resolution 207 represented every one of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. They were all honorably discharged veterans of wartime service, and represented a cross section of American ethnic, cultural, political and economic life. Resolution 207 also has the unanimous support of The American Legion Auxiliary whose nearly one million members are the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of men who served their nation.

"Like you, we Legionnaires are deeply concerned over the complex problems presented by the issue of amnesty. It is an emotional problem with overtones of justice tempered with mercy and understanding. Amnesty is particularly difficult to consider today because of the profound and bitter division in our land over the Vietnam conflict—our longest war and—like the Revolutionary, Mexican and Civil Wars—a bitterly divisive one. A large number of our young men are involved in the amnesty question—though far more were involved in this question in the Civil War.

"Today, our Vietnam casualties far outnumber our draft evaders. Over 70,000 by unofficial estimate are either military deserters or selective service evaders. For many, their excuse is the 'immorality' of the participation of the United States in the conflict in Vietnam. Canada, Sweden, and, to a much lesser extent, other countries have given some of these young men asylum. Their cause is now being popularized and propagandized by many and diverse groups in the United States and abroad—including several candidates for high public office in our own country. Let us hope that as a result of these hearings, earnest and full consideration will be given to all

(Continued on page 36)

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The Amnesty Question For Draft Evaders: ARE THEY ALL THE SAME?

(Continued from page 35)

facets of the issue of executive clemency so that we shall be able to discover and follow that difficult line between the dictates of the law and the charity our moral heritage demands.

"The American Legion has an intense and direct interest in amnesty because of the fact that its members all were subject to the laws, regulations, pressures and responsibilities of military service in defense of the United States and most also were subject to the operation of the Selective Service System. . . .

"Proponents of amnesty at the present time fall into two categories. One group advocates unconditional amnesty for all military deserters and draft evaders. This group reasons that the Vietnam conflict is an 'immoral' war for the United States; that those who recognized this and followed their conscience ought not suffer any legal penalties for 'being right while their country was wrong'; and, therefore, amnesty should be a blanket recognition of this.

"Some spokesmen for this view go so far as to advocate full veterans rights and pensions for deserters and draft evaders for their *sufferings* in Canada, Sweden and elsewhere. The second group of proponents offer amnesty to draft evaders but not to military deserters, provided that draft evaders prove their sincerity by performing alternate service for their country.

"The American Legion believes that most draft evaders and deserters consciously decided to refuse to accept their responsibilities by flouting our laws and legal remedies rather than by going through the available, legal channels of redress; that their actions in declining to obey certain laws distasteful to them is contrary to sound legal and moral standards; and that the obligations of citizenship cannot be applied to some and evaded by others.

"The American Legion resolved that: 'We go on record as opposing any attempt to grant amnesty or freedom from prosecution to those men who either by *illegally* avoiding the draft or desertion from the armed forces failed to fulfill their military obligation to the United States.'

"In other words, we of The American Legion firmly believe that giving any wholesale amnesty—whether conditional or unconditional—would make a mockery of the sacrifices of those men who did their duty, assumed their responsibilities in time of conflict, and—in many cases—were killed, seriously wounded, or now lie in a prison camp somewhere in Indochina. Over 50,000 men have paid the supreme price of patriotism and citizenship. Another 302,602 have been wounded or injured. Over

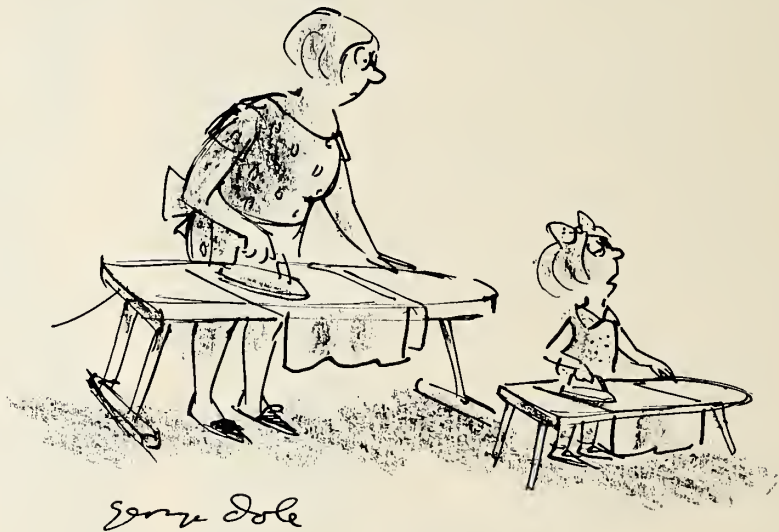
1,600 are prisoners or missing in action in Vietnam, or Cambodia. And the casualties have not ended.

"How can any general amnesty be explained to these men? How can amnesty be explained to parents, wives, children—all those who have lost a son, husband or a father in their country's service? How can we excuse ourselves to the prisoners of war, the missing in action, or to their suffering families for offering amnesty?

"Furthermore, what would be the effect on the morale of our Armed Forces if amnesty were granted to those

open to them the right of appeal. Should appeal fail they would have recourse to the President's pardoning power, if, on review of the facts in each case, he wishes to extend additional leniency beyond what the courts may extend. This is implicit in our resolution, because any request for prosecution implies not only the possible finding of guilt but the finding of innocence, and the avenues for redress, appeal and pardon that are available to all persons who are prosecuted.

"Our request that draft evaders be prosecuted does not deny to them their full rights under the law, or the opportunity for executive clemency. Our resolution, in effect, opposes any form of blanket amnesty, and asks that each case



"My back is killing me!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

who have violated the law and their oath of service by turning their backs and fleeing their country? In our opinion, it could only badly undermine that morale and cheapen the value of honorable service to one's country—at the very moment these values are most in need of strengthening. . . .

"It is clear from the Legion's resolution that our official opposition to amnesty is not a total opposition to it, but an opposition to any sort of amnesty (with or without conditions) to all draft evaders *as a class*. Our resolution asks that all draft evaders be prosecuted. This means that we would like each case to be heard in court, and tried on its merits. The courts can deal with the particulars of each case, and exercise leniency or sternness, based on the actual facts brought out in hearing about each particular draft evader. Surely the courts will find those who are innocent, and who should be excused without any further conditions.

"It is also implicit in our resolution that those found guilty would still have

be considered on its merits. The only other example in our history of amnesty for wartime draft evaders certainly bears out the wisdom of this approach—and, of course, it is consistent with the whole American system of justice which is based on hearing the charges and the facts of each case.

"After WW2, the Roberts Board tried to treat all 15,805 WW2 draft evaders the same, as all proposals for blanket amnesty do. The Board threw up its hands at the injustice of any such operation. It found sinners of all degrees, as well as innocent men, among the WW2 draft evaders. In the end, with the aid of the Justice Dept. staff, it reviewed each case. That was not the easy way out, but the Roberts Board shouldered the huge job of review rather than accept the onus of dispensing justice by the shovelful.

"There are some in this country who would create the illusion that every Vietnam draft dodger was acting on high principle out of deep-seated convictions against war. When all cases were judged individually by the Roberts Board after

WW2, nearly half were found to have been men wanted for murder, robbery, desertion of their families and other serious crimes.

"On the other hand, others were found to have been legally exempt from military service, or they fell afoul of the law through ignorance or illiteracy. President Truman gave a complete pardon to 1,523 and a conditional one to 1,518, while more than 12,000 did not merit such treatment.

"If the Vietnam draft evaders are all prosecuted, courts will be able to judge each case on its merits. They will again find a mixture of victims of error, deliberate conspirators and professional criminals. The President could then have them screened and consider recommendations for clemency in each case.

"An act of Congress to provide an across-the-board three-year stint of government service in exchange for amnesty would offer that penance to some for whom it is too heavy a penalty and to others for whom it is too mild a punishment. The most flagrant offenders will get the best break and the least offenders the worst.

"This is hardly equal justice under the law. At least ten Presidents, from Washington to Truman, have handled the amnesty question under existing machinery. An act of Congress that decides all cases without a hearing is neither necessary nor desirable.

"There was no amnesty granted after the Korean War. It is therefore clear that amnesty has not been lightly given by our modern American Presidents. And it has been granted only after the shooting has stopped and the war is over.

"Lastly, an argument much used by advocates of unconditional general amnesty is that the Vietnam conflict is 'immoral,' therefore no American should be prosecuted or punished for refusing to take part in any direct or indirect way in an 'immoral' war. I am not aware of the precise moral standards used by those who would label our military assistance to the Republic of Vietnam 'immoral.' It is rarely defined.

"And the assumption that the Vietnam conflict is now, or was from the beginning, an immoral war is much in dispute. We Legionnaires reject the simplistic labeling of our effort in Vietnam as immoral.

"We reject it on the grounds that such allegations are patently false. The United States commitment to the government and people of South Vietnam is just and moral—we are committed to providing South Vietnam the means whereby it can defend its independence and its right of self-determination.

"The Viet Cong were committing genocide in South Vietnam at the time we became heavily involved in that conflict—systematically slaughtering innocent

civilians wholesale as a means to gaining political control. We knew this then, we know it now. Everyone within sound of my words knows it. But when discussion of the morality of the Vietnam war arises today, the fact that we intervened against genocide, when the United Nations would not, is simply omitted from the discussion. One cannot admit it and still define our role in Vietnam as immoral. We hope and believe that the Congress will not decide such a moral question by closing its eyes to genocide.

"We cannot believe that the Congress will ever decide that those who violated the law have the superior moral position to the President, the Congress and to the men who served.

"If Congress should decide that they do, we wonder who next will take up the pretext and use the precedent to claim a moral superiority over some fresh enactments of the Congress.

"We wonder what future legal dilemmas will be in store for us if we create such an extraordinary precedent as the Congress assenting to the right of citizens to determine unilaterally which laws they will obey.

"Any determination of amnesty based on the moral superiority of draft law violators is contrary to our concept of justice.

"Historically, the Congress, the President and the Judiciary have struggled to determine the extent of power of each. Should we now add a new dimension to this three-sided struggle—namely any citizen who claims that his unilateral view of morality is superior to the Congress, the courts and the President alike? If we establish this as a correct view, the day will arrive when there will be little further use for the Presidents, the courts or the Congress.

"Our involvement in Vietnam was authorized under proper Constitutional procedures and was sustained by the Congress.

"In summary, The American Legion's position on amnesty is:

"1) We oppose any attempt to grant amnesty now.

"2) After the conflict ends, peace is established, and our prisoners of war and missing in action have been repatriated or accounted for, each case should be reviewed under existing procedures available to the courts and the President."

THE END

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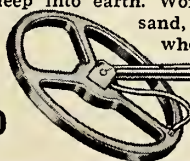
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(Continued from page 23)

Not knowing that the Japanese retreat was in progress, Fletcher attacked two big carriers of the Port Moresby invasion force the next day. The four opposing ships fought a long-distance battle with their planes, never actually coming in sight of one another. Both Japanese carriers were badly damaged. But so were *Yorktown* and *Lexington*. The latter was so badly hurt that she had to be sunk. Thus ended the Battle of the Coral Sea, a strategic victory for the United States because it stopped the Moresby invasion—though we could ill afford our losses.

Looking back, military historians of both the United States and Japan agree that the most important single battle fought between their two nations during WW2 was the Battle of Midway, June 3-6, 1942—barely seven months after Pearl Harbor.

In a very real way, Midway was Japan's Pearl Harbor. With Wake, Midway and an Aleutian base, Japan planned a constant air patrol to screen off any approach we might make in the Pacific west of Hawaii. Had the plan succeeded, its results could have been disastrous to our later movements.

THE ATTACK on Midway was to be a surprise. The Japanese had every reason to believe the American fleet would be spread thin, trying to protect every potential attack site simultaneously. After our Pearl Harbor losses, we could barely put together one strong task force in the whole Pacific. Or, they thought, the Americans might fall for their feint and rush all available units to Dutch Harbor in the Western Aleutians. Or, possibly, the American fleet might be caught completely flat-footed, as at Pearl Harbor. But the one place the American fleet would not be was Midway island.

Yet it was. Every available United States ship and plane was at Midway—not by luck or coincidence, but because intelligence based on decoding had correctly foretold the exact time, date and place of the planned Japanese attack on that island. Meanwhile, the Japanese rashly sent far more stuff to Midway than was needed just to take the island. When the fortunes of war gave us the victory, Japan suffered a loss which she never recouped. How we were able to know where the blow would fall is one of the great detective stories of all time, the details of which would fill a book. But here's a brief summary of the events that led to one of our greatest triumphs in WW2.

It all began on May 5, 1942—even before the Battle of the Coral Sea had taken place. On that date, Imperial Gen-

eral Headquarters in Tokyo issued Navy Order #18: "Commander-in-Chief Combined Fleet, will, in cooperation with the army, invade and occupy strategic points in the Aleutians and Midway island." More than 200 Japanese vessels would be involved in this giant operation. They would assemble in Hiroshima bay, then move out in five main forces, during a four-day period.

In the ordinary course of events, this Navy Order would have come over the airways disguised in a new version of JN 25—edition c. This change had been scheduled for April 1. But new code-

Hornet and the *Enterprise*, the carriers that had launched Jimmy Doolittle's raid on Tokyo. He also ordered the damaged *Yorktown* in.

Unfortunately, among the 10% of the code the cryptanalysts could not yet read was the exact place and date of the massive attack. They'd figured out Dutch Harbor was involved, but thought it would be a feint. Nimitz guessed that Midway would be the main target. But Admiral Ernest J. King, the Washington-based Chief of Naval Operations, working with the same information, was sure the target was Oahu, in Hawaii.



"Mind if I do something heroic for the concealed camera?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

books could not be distributed in time. The switch-over to JN 25 c was first delayed to May 1, then to June 1.

After the Battle of the Coral Sea, Allied cryptanalysts continued to work on JN 25 b, increasing their mastery of it. By early May, they were able to read about 90% of any message couched in this code.

That didn't mean that they deciphered 90% of every Japanese radio message sent in JN 25 b, though. Sheer volume made that impossible. Instead, the United States cryptanalytic team selected long messages, or messages originating from important places, or messages sent at significant times of day, or directed toward significant addresses. The important ones—as determined by Nimitz's chief of staff, Rear Admiral Milo F. Draemel—went to Nimitz himself.

When Navy Order #18 was partially broken, it was immediately taken to Nimitz. He realized what the Japanese intended and determined then and there to stop them, if possible. He recalled the

While the Americans were puzzling over the details of the coded messages, Admiral Yamamoto had assembled 11 battleships, five carriers, 16 cruisers and 49 destroyers. All Nimitz had at his command were three carriers, eight cruisers and 14 destroyers. No battleships were available. They were at the bottom of Pearl Harbor.

On May 20, Yamamoto issued another order disguised in JN 25 b. This spelled out the tactics to be used at Midway. Allied antennae picked it up, of course, and it wasn't long before Nimitz again knew about 90% of what the Japanese had in mind. But again, the dates and places were in a slightly different code. Not even Midway was a certainty. U.S. cryptanalysts put all their efforts into deciphering these details. Soon, they'd come up with the map symbol AF. The cryptanalysts were sure this meant Midway, but they couldn't prove it. That wasn't enough for Nimitz. He had to be absolutely sure, since a mistake would mean disaster.

So the cryptanalysts thought up a way to test their theory. They cabled Midway and asked the American garrison there to radio back a message in plaintext saying that the fresh-water distillation unit had broken down. This message, they hoped, would be caught by Japanese radio intelligence monitors and passed on, in code. And so it happened. Two days after Midway complained about its distillation unit, Japanese fleet intelligence radioed its headquarters that AF was short of fresh water.

By May 27, Nimitz knew as much about Japan's Midway plans as most of the captains in the Imperial Navy who were to participate in them. The only missing detail was the date. Nimitz's staff, figuring ship speeds, weather, etc., guessed the attack would take place on June 3. A day later, after a superhuman effort with the special Japanese date code, the American cryptanalysts were able to confirm that guess.

Enterprise and *Hornet* were now ready. *Yorktown*, wounded at Coral Sea, had received 90 days worth of peacetime repairs in 48 backbreaking hours at Pearl. By June 2, the three carriers were in position, 350 miles northeast of Midway on Yamamoto's flank, where they were least likely to be discovered.

On June 1, finally, JN 25 c went into effect. For the next few weeks, United

recovered from this blow. In return, the United States lost the *Yorktown*. Admiral Yamamoto called off the Midway invasion and retreated, having lost his seaborne air arm.

The fact that we won instead of losing lay in the laps of the gods that day. But we did. Japan lost not only her carriers but the bulk of her entire corps of experienced carrier pilots, including most of those who'd been at Pearl Harbor. She was never able to replace these pre-war trained men. They were lost for the Solomons campaign where they and their carriers might have turned the tide. Japan was forced to send poorly trained naval fliers into later battles and lose them, and continue the process. By the time of the Marianas engagement two years later, her green pilots were sitting ducks. In one day, off Saipan, Japan lost 315 planes to our 29 in air battle. It all traced back to Midway.

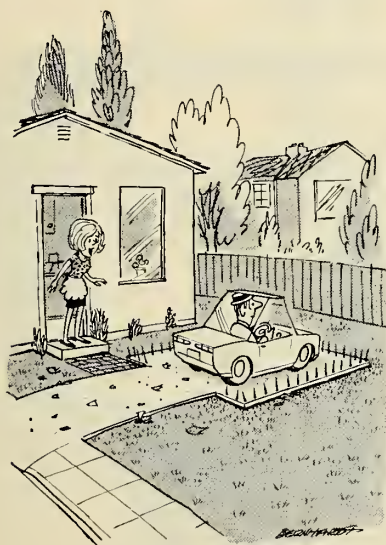
"MIDWAY WAS essentially a victory of intelligence," Nimitz wrote later. "In attempting surprise, the Japanese were surprised." He was surely speaking strategically, and not downgrading the men who fought there. Many Americans were as surprised. Some of them had believed that the Midway intelligence was wrong, that it was an enemy plant. (Nimitz had told very few the exact source of his information.) And when an Allied radio intercept caught a plaintext message from a Japanese army officer that said all mail for his unit should be addressed to Midway after June 5, they were sure it was a fake.

One man, Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, commander of the force intended to protect Dutch Harbor, so disbelieved the intelligence that he expected an invasion. When, on June 3, the Japanese merely bombed Dutch Harbor—and right on schedule, according to the decoded messages—Theobald was unable to counter the attack. He was disposed against an invasion rather than a bombing force. The Japanese actually took Attu and Kiska, far west of there. Without Midway, they were of little importance and later abandoned.

In the spring of 1943, American troops had just retaken Guadalcanal and were mounting increasingly fierce air attacks on nearby Japanese bases and supply lines. Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of Japan's Combined Fleet, the planner of the Pearl Harbor raid and already a folk hero in Japan, decided to go on a tour of Japanese bases in the upper Solomon Islands to bolster morale.

On April 13, 1943, the Commander of the 8th Imperial Fleet broadcast Yamamoto's upcoming itinerary. It was, naturally, disguised in the current version of JN 25.

(Continued on page 40)

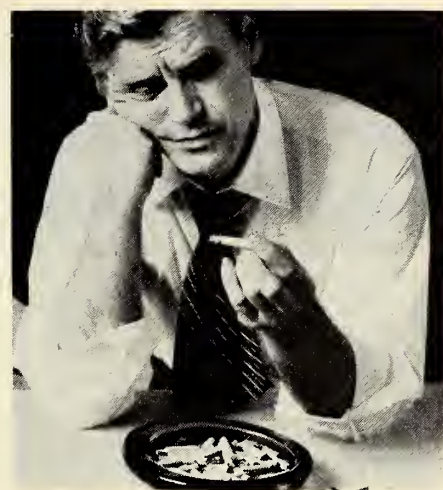


"I told you I was having a garage sale today."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

States cryptanalysts were blinded. But it no longer mattered.

The battle that followed is a matter of history. American carrier-based planes sank the *Hiryu*, the *Akagi*, the *Kaga* and the *Soryu*—the core of Japan's carrier fleet. They also disposed of the planes and pilots that called these carriers home. They battered the cruiser *Mikuma* into a shapeless mass. The Japanese never



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U.S. CODE-BREAKERS VS. JAPANESE CODE-BREAKERS IN WORLD WAR II

(Continued from page 39)

FRUPAC and its IBM tabulators had little trouble turning the message into Japanese plaintext. Because of its length and because it was being sent to so many addressees, it was rushed to the translator, Alva Lasswell. He transformed it into idiomatic English with ease. Now the Americans had in their hands the exact route, dates and times of Yamamoto's forthcoming trip. They knew he would be coming closer to the combat zone than ever before.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ was soon informed of the contents of the message. He knew almost instantly that he had an extraordinary opportunity at hand—to down the plane carrying Japan's top naval commander. But should this opportunity be taken? Would Yamamoto's replacement be an even better man? Would the Japanese guess the U.S. Navy was reading JN 25? Nimitz and his staff decided that the loss of Yamamoto would be a stunning blow to the Japanese. No possible replacement was as able. At worst, Nimitz decided, the Japanese would put out a new edition of JN 25, which American cryptanalysts would be reading in a couple of weeks. With Yamamoto dead, the Japanese would probably be fairly inactive during those few weeks anyhow.

Nimitz gave the go-ahead.

Eighteen P-38s took off from Henderson Field at Guadalcanal on April 18. Their mission: get Yamamoto. The Japanese Admiral, who was known to be obsessively punctual, was expected over the coast of Bougainville island—700 miles away—about two hours and ten minutes later.

The fast P-38s were on time. So was Yamamoto. He rode in one Japanese bomber and was escorted by another—and nine Zeros. Fourteen of the P-38s shot up to 20,000 feet to draw the Zeros away from the bombers. The other four United States planes went after Yamamoto's plane and its escort. Capt. Thomas G. Lanphier, Jr., attacked the first bomber, destroying it. Then, as two Zeros peeled off and headed toward him, he went for bomber number two—the main target.

"I remember suddenly getting very stubborn about making the most of the one good shot I had coming up. I fired a long, steady burst across the bomber's course of flight, from approximately right angles. The bomber's right engine, then its right wing, burst into flame. . . . Just as I moved into range of its [tail] cannon, the bomber's wing tore off. The bomber plunged into the jungle."

Several days later, Yamamoto's remains were found by the Japanese, still sitting in his seat. His death was an-

nounced to the Japanese nation on May 21, and, on June 5, his ashes were interred in a great ceremony in Tokyo's Hibiya Park.

"There was only one Yamamoto, and no one is able to replace him," said his successor. "His loss is an insupportable blow to us."

Of the 18 P-38s that went out on the mission, 17 returned safely.

If American cryptanalysts had done nothing more than warn of the Japanese attempts on Port Moresby and Midway and decode Yamamoto's itinerary, their place would have been secure in history. But there were thousands of other occasions where cryptanalysts broke Japanese



SCHUBERT

"You're too late. I've already sold my soul to my wife."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

codes and thereby stacked the deck for American forces.

Take, for example, the work of a small cryptanalysis unit, the 299-man 138th Signal Company, stationed at Biak, an island off New Guinea. The 138th worked mostly with low-power Japanese radio transmissions—air-to-ground communications. It included a number of radio operators trained in Japanese Morse code, plus Nisei (Americans of Japanese descent), for translation work.

After the 138th took up its post on Biak, it quickly discovered that some Japanese messages practically decoded themselves. Messages on a certain radio frequency always preceded an evening air raid. No need to read them. Soon, the 138th was alerting the base of these raids well in advance, saving many an American life. And, as the tide of war began to turn and U.S. planes began to bomb Japan regularly, the 138th cracked the Japanese weather reporting codes. Thereafter, whenever American bomb-

ers headed for Japan, they knew in advance what weather conditions they'd encounter.

Months before it went to Biak, the 138th busted an air-to-ground code which told it that the Japanese had concentrated their air strength at Hollandia, New Guinea. As a result, the 5th Air Force launched a massive raid and destroyed 100 Japanese planes on the ground. This made western New Guinea a sitting duck for an Allied invasion. Our Hollandia invasion force found the wreckage still there.

The successes of the 138th Signal Company were typical. For example, shortly after MacArthur invaded Leyte, American cryptanalysts under his command discovered that 40,000 Japanese soldiers were headed there to reinforce the Japanese garrison. American planes and ships, privy to Japanese plans, destroyed most of the troop transports at sea.

During the Okinawa campaign in 1945, American cryptanalysts forestalled another Japanese reinforcement attempt. This time, the Japanese had ordered out their super battleship, the *Yamato*, which could fire shells a distance of 22 miles. They were intent on defending Okinawa to the last. But U.S. cryptanalysts also heard the orders—and decoded them. The appropriate commanders were alerted. Soon after, the *Yama-*

to's position was pinpointed by a U.S. picket sub when it was barely out of Japan's inland sea. Then, flight after flight of carrier-borne attack planes were thrown against the huge vessel. The greatest battleship ever built went down just two hours into the action. With it, the Japanese WW2 Navy was dead.

From 1943 on, FRUPAC was reading Japan's S code, the cipher used by Japanese merchant vessels and convoys. These convoys supplied and reinforced the many islands Japan had conquered. By reading the S code, American cryptanalysts were soon able to put together the timetables, routes and destinations of all major Japanese convoys. This information was immediately passed on to the commander of the U.S. Pacific submarine fleet. Vice Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, Jr., who held that post through most of the war, later estimated that FRUPAC information accounted for about a third of Japanese ship losses in the vital Philippines and Marianas supply routes during the war.

DURING THE course of the war, United States cryptanalysts solved perhaps 75 of the approximately 100 known Japanese codes. As a result of reading them, wrote Gen. George C. Marshall while the war was still on, "we know their strength in various garrisons, the rations and other stores continuing available to

them, and what is of vast importance, we check their fleet movements and the movements of their convoys. The heavy losses reported from time to time which they sustain by reason of our submarine action largely result from the fact that we know the sailing dates and routes of their convoys and can notify our submarines to lie in wait at the proper points. . . ."

Even after the war, United States knowledge of Japanese codes proved useful. For example, the United States was afraid of possible banzai suicide resistance to the surrender by Japanese troops in Korea, like that encountered on some island garrisons. But American cryptanalysts, reading messages radioed by these units back to Tokyo, discovered that the Japanese commander in Korea was appealing to his own government to hurry the movement of American troops there, to preserve order. Similar messages were sent—and read by United States code-breakers—from China, Manchuria and within Japan itself.

Japanese records showed that they never realized that their codes were being regularly broken. They had vastly improved their codes since the 1920's, when the American Black Chamber solved them. And they were sure that no non-Japanese would be able to master the meanings of the language well enough
(Continued on page 42)



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(Continued from page 41)

to understand it, even should a few code systems be partially compromised. The repeated disasters Japanese forces suffered were attributed to bad luck, and, later, to American material superiority.

However, publicity in the United States several times almost succeeded in spilling the beans. The first time American leaks threatened to give away the game was—astonishingly—while the Battle of Midway was still winding down. On June 7, 1942, the Chicago Tribune carried an item headlined "Navy Had Word of Jap Plan to Strike at Sea." The story did not refer to code-breaking, but, if the Japanese high command had believed it, they would have been forced to conclude the information could only have come from broken codes. The Navy was so upset it called for and got a grand jury investigation—which it later quashed in the interests of secrecy.

Evidently, the Japanese either did not see or believe the item. Their code changes continued to be limited to variations on themes we readily broke. Soon, the whole thing seemed forgotten. Then, Rep. Elmer J. Holland, of Pa., made a speech on the floor of the House castigating the Tribune for its story. He said "American boys will die because of the article," and he disclosed that "somehow our Navy had secured and broken the secret code of the Japanese Navy." Wire service stories carried word of his speech far and wide. Navy officials, after they recovered from apoplectic fits, held their breath again. And again Japan either missed the item or simply failed to believe it.

A year later, America's code-breaking successes almost became public knowledge once again. Partly because the United States had been conducting no operations in the Bougainville area at the time, many curious Americans wondered just how it was that Yamamoto had been killed. A coincidental accident seemed too easy an explanation.

THE ARMED FORCES, following Admiral Nimitz's advice, disclaimed any knowledge of the incident. The world learned of it only because Japan announced it. But the real story got into the Washington rumor mill. Eventually, the FBI entered the fray and almost arrested one loose-mouthed cryptanalyst.

Once again, during the Presidential campaign of 1944, it seemed certain that the Japanese would learn that we'd been reading their mail. Many Republicans who knew, as did high Democratic officials, that the United States had cracked the Japanese diplomatic code before Pearl Harbor, felt that Roosevelt had ignored the warnings of the Japanese sneak attack and that, by doing so, he had committed criminal negligence. They

urged his opponent, Thomas E. Dewey, to use this information against Roosevelt during the election campaign. And Dewey at first felt it was his patriotic duty to do so.

It took the personal intervention of Gen. George C. Marshall to change Dewey's mind. Marshall told Dewey what would happen—even now, late in the war—if the Japanese realized America's success in breaking her codes. For a while, the Republican candidate teetered back and forth. Which was more patriotic—to determine Roosevelt's share of responsibility for Pearl Harbor or to keep the secret of America's code-breaking successes? In the end, he decided to keep the issue to himself. After the election,



"Any last words before you step on the scale?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

General Marshall sent Dewey copies of the current MAGIC decodings, with details on how it was helping in the fight in the Pacific.

From then until the end of the war, the secret was safe.

In contrast to the remarkably successful American code-breaking effort, Japan's cryptanalysts did badly, despite their numbers and earnest efforts.

But this doesn't mean they had no success at all.

The Tokumu Han concentrated on relatively simple tactical code systems. Early on, they decided not to tackle America's high-echelon systems, which, they discovered, were well beyond their cryptanalytic abilities. And, given their goals, the Japanese cryptanalysts did reasonably well. They solved the code used by United States Navy patrol planes, the one used to mask such messages as "enemy sighted." Most times, however, solutions to particular messages were obtained too late to put them to any practical use.

Japan also did well with BAMS, the two-part Allied merchant ship code. This wasn't an easy code, but Japan was aided

in its task by possession of the basic BAMS codebooks, given to them by Germany after they were captured by the raider *Atlantis*. The Tokumu Han managed to solve about half the BAMS messages their radio network intercepted—but, again, usually too late for action.

In addition to these, the Japanese partially solved one of the Navy's lowest priority codes, the CSP 642—after capturing some of the keys to this code on Wake and Kiska islands. American submarines frequently used CSP 642 to announce sinkings or spottings of enemy ships. But this proved more interesting than helpful.

CAPTURED RECORDS reveal only one instance during the entire war when the Tokumu Han broke an American message early enough to warn their soldiers of a U.S. attack before it came. This was during our invasion of the Marshall islands.

There was one instance where Japanese code-breaking really paid off, though. This was in occupied Manila. There, Japanese cryptanalysts of the 14th Imperial Army were able to solve messages between Filipino and American guerrillas. As a result, Japanese troops were frequently able to mount successful attacks on guerrilla outposts.

This success, however, was scarcely important enough to affect the course of the war. And, after the war ended, Lt. Gen. Seizo Arisue, Chief of Japan's Army Intelligence, sadly told his captors, "We couldn't break your codes at all." In essence this was true. Nor is it surprising. Codes were already so extremely sophisticated at the outbreak of the war that our success was more surprising than the Japanese failure.

In the visible war, though Japan was unequal to the battle in the end, she made a good fight of it. In the invisible war, almost every battle was won by the United States.

Years after the war was over, an American official familiar with United States efforts in both the visible and invisible wars, estimated that our code-breaking victories had probably shortened WW2 by a year. Many feel this is conservative. The Japanese losses at Midway alone may have shortened the war by far more than a year.

Rep. Clarence B. Hancock said at the end of 1945, on the House floor, "I believe that our cryptographers [cryptanalysts] . . . did as much to bring that war to a successful and early conclusion as any other group of men." There is no way to measure that, and no need to make impossible comparisons. The code-breakers can stand on their record, like everyone else—and it cuts the mustard.

THE END

WHAT'S WITH HOME VIDEO TAPE?

(Continued from page 15)

ing to mass production in one plunge. Tony Galluzzo, writing in Modern Photography magazine, says video tape proponents "... manage to shift around craftily, giving polite, affirmative non-answers." Weekly news magazines alternate between reporting almost sure go-aheads to sudden fits of caution on the part of high officials of mammoth electronics firms.

Meanwhile, one set of engineers is working to make 1/4-inch machines, and another set is trying to cut the cost of mass-producing pre-recorded programs. So far, pre-recorded tapes have to be duplicated individually and very slowly. Duplicating tapes is a far slower process than pressing phonograph records. The engineers hope to have this problem solved, though, by the time there's a strong demand for pre-recorded tapes. Cartrivision announced last June that it was ready to duplicate one hour of film or video tape in two minutes.

Until June 1970, video tape and gadgets invented by CBS and RCA got most of the video playback publicity. Nothing else seemed remotely interesting or possible.

Then, in Berlin, AEG-Telefunken unveiled the video disc. Exactly 80 years earlier, Emil Berliner had shown his first flat phonograph record in the same city. Eventually, that disc drove wax cylinders—the first phonograph records—from the marketplace.

The video disc caught the experts by surprise. The same size and composition as an ordinary long-playing record (and capable of being pressed just as quickly and cheaply), the "Teldec" video disc produced a splendid black-and-white TV picture, using a sort of record-player. A 12-inch disc ran for 12 minutes.

Teldec (so named because British Decca was also in on the design) is an extraordinary achievement. It crowds 300 times as much electronic information onto the disc as does an ordinary phonograph record. The grooves are ten times thinner than a human hair. And, once on the playback turntable, the video record revolves at 1,800 revolutions per minute vs. 33 1/3 for an LP phonograph.

Telefunken expects to market pre-recorded video discs and playback units sometime in 1972. The turntable, cartridge and arm will cost \$350 for color, \$120 (!) for black-and-white. Discs are expected to cost about as much as LP records—far below the cost of video tape.

At the moment, however, video discs have two disadvantages when compared with video tape. First, they play only 12 minutes. Telefunken engineers are trying to lengthen this, and, meanwhile, they've developed a changer that drops another record with only a one-second interruption. Second, the Teldec system has no provision for home recording. But then, neither do phonograph records—which hasn't stopped them from being big business.

The Telefunken people think both tape and disc systems may be in common use eventually, just as phonographs and tape players are found together in many homes today. First, they say, the disc and its playback equipment is already cheap enough for a big consumer market—while nothing else is now. Second, it offers some unique advantages.

Video discs allow you to locate exactly the "band" you're looking for. No need to run a long tape until you find the

(Continued on page 44)

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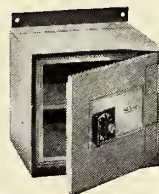
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WHAT'S WITH HOME VIDEO TAPE?

(Continued from page 43)

right spot. They're cheap enough in a thin, flexible, plastic version to be bound into magazines as advertisements. They could be stuck beneath windshield wipers and used for flyers. Imagine putting one on your player and finding your favorite (or least-liked) political candidate enumerating his charms and promises. Inserted into newspapers, video discs could be like a "March of Time" newsreel in your home. Delivered with the Monday paper, they could recapture the most important sports action of the weekend. In medical or technical magazines, they could be short audio-visual demonstrations of new techniques or experiments.

Telcfunken-AEG expects to market the Teldec system this year in black-and-white, with color coming along next year. Before you start reaching for your checkbook, however, consider other competitors.

One system, already on the market, was unveiled by CBS in 1968. Known as Electronic Video Recording, or EVR, it was developed by Dr. Peter Goldmark. EVR is based on photographic film, rather than magnetic tape or disc. The film, which is about a quarter of an inch wide, isn't exposed with ordinary light, as film usually is, but with a fine electron beam. This allows EVR to cram ten times as many pictures onto its film as ordinary techniques can squeeze onto 16mm movie film.

A cartridge of EVR film seven inches in diameter can hold 30 minutes of color pictures or an hour of black-and-white. There's no provision for home recording, at least not for instant home recording. But CBS has patented a camera that would use EVR film, which would then be developed at a factory.

EVR has one important advantage over video tape or video discs. Each of its frames may be projected and seen individually on the TV screen, making every home TV set into a microfilm reader—a library, in effect. A single cartridge could be used to store nearly 200,000 pages of print, for reading whenever desired. That's the equivalent of a dozen sets of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Until recently, CBS sold black-and-white EVR players for \$870 in this country. Pre-recorded cartridges sold for \$48 to \$96 for one hour black-and-white programs (depending on quantity). And even at these prices, more than 40 industrial firms and educational institutions have so far purchased EVR systems.

In the United States, Motorola was licensed to make the EVR playback units and CBS built factories to produce pre-recorded programs. Foreign makers were also licensed.

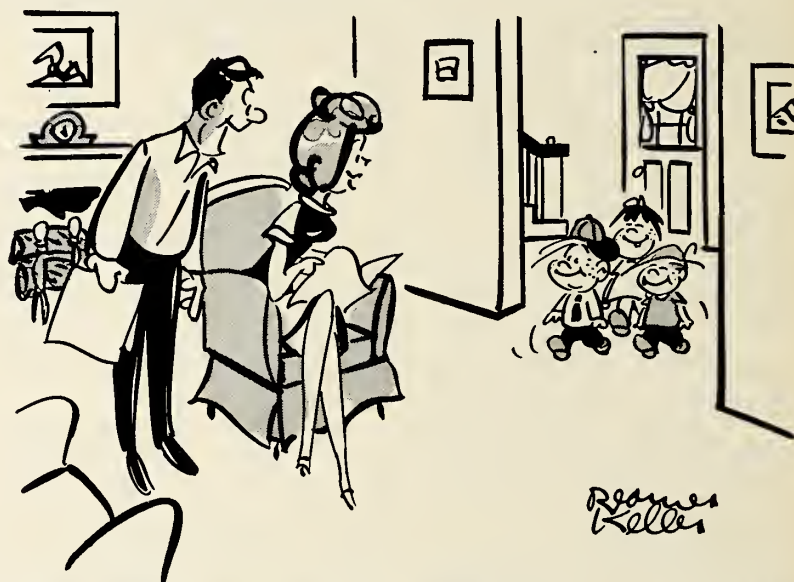
But, on Dec. 22 of last year, CBS halted its EVR operations. It retained patent and royalty rights, but instructed Motorola to stop making units. Manufacturing rights were turned over to CBS's European EVR partners, Imperial Chemical Industries in Britain and CIBA-Geigy in Switzerland. The announced reason: CBS's cutback on projects not producing immediate income. Other reasons: advances in video tape and video disc, both of which are superior to EVR in one way or another, plus the generally slow economic climate, affect-

are only keys to the sound. A laser light, shone through it, will reconstruct it into the original picture. In a playback unit, a laser light reconstructs the pattern into the picture via a TV tube.

Holographic tapes can be duplicated easily, once the first one is etched onto a nickel-plated master. After that, making SelectaVision tapes is a lot like pressing phonograph records. Obviously, home recording isn't possible.

"SelectaVision" sounds pretty spectacular, but it hasn't been too impressive so far. Demonstration units have produced poor pictures.

On the other hand, costs could be low, eventually. The SelectaVision tapes are



"Do you notice how the generation gap seems to narrow on allowance day?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

ing both manufacturers and consumers.

EVR could come back strong, financed by its partners in Europe and promoted there. But, in the face of heavy competition here and abroad, its future except for special uses doesn't seem bright.

"SelectaVision" is another system with unusual technology, a non-tape medium with a big-name backer and a dimmish future.

In this case, the backer is RCA. The technology is laser-beam "holography." The medium is plastic film. It is only for pre-recorded programs.

The original pictures are made and processed at the plant on ordinary photographic film. But they are transcribed onto "holographic film," using laser light, and what you get to play on your TV would be the "holographic film." Readers who know what holography is will dig this immediately. For those who don't, let's just say that a "meaningless" pattern—caused by the nature of the light waves—appears when the holographic film is developed. The pattern on the film is only a key to the picture, as the grooves on phonograph records

theoretically very cheap to make—\$10 or less for a half hour, RCA predicts. And the playback units needn't be costly either. They need two main elements: a cheap gas laser (for \$25 or less, mass produced) and a low-cost vidicon camera tube (\$25 to \$50, mass produced). This could mean a playback unit at \$200 or so—someday.

For all of its theoretical advantages, no one is crowing about SelectaVision, even at RCA. In fact, the silence has been noteworthy. Demonstration units haven't been shown to the press for almost two years now and RCA is known to be interested in video tape.

According to gossips in the field, whose word I won't vouch for, SelectaVision has recently been a "lunch hour project" at RCA—meaning that if any of the project engineers want to fiddle with it on their own time, they may—but not on company time. It may be that the advanced laser-holography technology is too complex for mass production. Then again, low cost—SelectaVision's main hope—may not be enough to offset the home video movie and home recording

capabilities of video tape or the even lower costs of the Teldec disc.

CBS and RCA, whatever the merits of their systems, certainly have a vested interest in whatever might appear on TV picture tubes. Both own large TV networks that could be dramatically affected by a flood of pre-recorded movies or other programs. And RCA would be a natural manufacturer of playback equipment, since it is the second largest maker of color TV sets in the United States (Zenith is first).

But if CBS and RCA think they'd better get involved in video playback, imagine how Kodak and Polaroid feel. Both companies would be directly affected by a boom in TV playback equipment, especially if it included home TV recording and home movie capabilities.

In many ways, video tape is a direct challenge to Kodak's Super 8 film and movie camera line. If you could make home movies in sound with a noiseless TV camera and play them instantly over your TV set, then erase them when you didn't want them anymore, you might not be much attracted by a conventional home movie outfit.

Video tape is also a direct challenge to Polaroid. Like Polaroid film, it offers instant pictures. And not just still pictures, but movies.

To counter all the video playback equipment, Kodak has developed a Super 8 video player that attaches to the antenna terminals of the standard color TV set. You'd still make movies on photographic film—but use your TV for projector and screen. However, the firm has made no commitment to manufacture or market the device. It waits with a finger to the wind, hoping to detect the breeze before others do. Long term, a large part of Kodak's income may depend on its decision.

Polaroid has also come up with a counter to video playback units: instant movies on Polaroid film to play on your TV set. Insiders say the instant movie system is nearly perfected. To this, Polaroid has added a playback unit that, like Kodak's and nearly everyone else's, attaches to the set's antenna terminals. The unit is also said to be able to show slides or your still photographs on your TV screen, if you want.

Movie film, instant or not, does have some advantages in this horse race. It's cheap to duplicate pre-recorded programs or existing movies. It's familiar. We know it and trust it. Many people already have a camera, expensive lenses, lights and all the know-how to make filmed movies.

But movies also have some serious drawbacks. It takes a lot more film than tape to produce the same TV program. That's why CBS invented EVR—to cram more images into film than is

usually possible. Another is that recording incoming broadcasts won't be easy for film (though not necessarily impossible).

Just as manufacturers don't want to go ahead with the wrong system, neither do customers want to buy it. In the past there were battles between 33 1/3 and 45 rpm records, between basic RCA and CBS color television patents, and between reeled sound tape and cartridges/cassettes.

The winners, to date, have been LP records, RCA color TV, and cartridges/cassettes. In trying to guess which play-it-yourself TV might win out, these past winners may suggest a guess. All managed to get backing almost from the start from several different manufacturers. And when several companies have a financial stake in a system, its chances for survival zoom.

By this measure, video tape seems to have the edge. Many companies are making video tape equipment and still more are making the tape itself. By contrast, CBS with EVR and RCA with SelectaVision, Kodak with movie film and Polaroid with instant movies seem almost loners. The disc, as we've mentioned, is already backed by Telefunken, AEG and British Decca.

THE EXPERTS have been wrong before, but they have an opinion, as usual. They think that we'll end up with video tape machines of one design or another attached to our TV sets. And, very likely, many of us will buy disc players, too.

For what it's worth, that's also the opinion of this writer. It may not be the last word, but you might keep it in mind when you start hearing that cacophony of conflicting claims in the very near future.

Yet, there's a big unanswered question in all this. Just what is the market for play-it-yourself home TV—now or ever? It will be big, for sure. But in the order of three to seven million, or 30 to 70 million? The difference in consequences could be as big as the difference in count.

Three to seven million is a juicy "class" market. If that's the size range it will not shake up regular TV broadcasting much. But if 30 to 70 million actually become regular users of video tape or discs, a huge chunk of the Gross National Audience will be lost—for many watching hours at least—to commercial broadcasting. What advertisers will pay as they pay now for vastly reduced audiences? What will happen if the dollars for broadcasts dwindle? Profound changes in broadcasting for sure. The imaginable variables are too numerous to list here, and your notion of them is probably as good as mine.

But is it likely that 30 to 70 million.

(Continued on page 46)



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THRIFTY BUDGET BEST \$ BET AUTO INDUSTRY'S NEW IMAGE COLLEGE DEGREE = FATTER FEE

Keep a close watch on how you spend your money for living costs in the months ahead. Otherwise—despite government controls—you may find yourself in almost as bad a bind as before. Remember:

Some prices never were controlled (notably raw agricultural products); some have a very loose rein (such as services); and some are eligible for legitimate increases. Watch this trio especially:

- **Foods:** The tags on most meats are going sky high because of lower animal production on the farm. Since meat makes up about a quarter of your food outlays, you can put a real dent in your pocketbook if you insist on a steady diet of fancy cuts and top grades.

- **Transportation:** If you are buying a new car, be sharp about the mathematics. New car prices are controlled; but trade-in prices have been very low. You thus could lose as much as 5% over last year because of the unfavorable trade-in situation. Shop around.

- **Services:** More do-it-yourself will be to your advantage (that goes for meals, too). Service costs are expected to rise an average of 5% this year.

* * *

You probably have been reading a good bit lately about the emerging "revolution" in the auto industry. What it all boils down to is this:

For the next couple of years, auto manufacturers will have to put more and more safety and maintenance features into cars because of federal regulations. That poses a very serious pricing (and sometimes mechanical) problem. Here's how the major factors line up:

NEW FEATURES: 1973 models must meet new standards of control identification, flammability (burn-rate), and side-door strengths. The year after, the controls additionally must meet illumination standards, and the car has to be equipped with a starter interlock (to prevent operation unless the seat belts are fastened) or a positive restraint for the front seats (possibly an inflatable cushion).

Additionally, tougher bumpers are mandatory on 1973 models and still tougher ones on 1974 jobs. And somewhere along the line, improved emissions systems and other safety-environment-maintenance features are to be required.

COST OFFSETS: Costs will run to a couple of hundred dollars, without even considering normal labor and material increases. So companies are thinking about offsets such as 1) fewer sweeping model changes, 2) fewer frills and cosmetic touches, 3) continued emphasis on smaller cars.

Alongside these, **there will be a lot of experimentation with more efficient and compact power plants**—notably the Wankel rotary engine (fully described in this publication in March 1972, page 18). Also, you'll see a bigger push to hold down operating costs. Note the new Ford advertising campaign favoring no-fault insurance.

* * *

If you have any candidates for college this fall, look the financial situation over carefully. Here's what's happening:

A lot of students have been transferring out of private institutions into the public type, because the tab in the private colleges has risen so high. But now the public schools have started raising fees, too, so that some of them are nearing the \$3,000 mark. This, in turn, is causing a still bigger student boom in the community colleges. What it could add up to is 1) be prepared to pay dearly in any event, and 2) if the going gets too rough financially, your youngster may have to transfer.

* * *

Development worth noting:

METERS: A number of utility companies are experimenting with remote meter-reading to eliminate the fellow with his flashlight (he's expensive and hard to find). But because the remote systems require the use of phone lines they will be used first in apartment houses where readings can be taken en masse.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

WHAT'S WITH HOME VIDEO TAPE?

(Continued from page 45)

rather than five or so million, will go for play-it-yourself? On the terms we've been discussing, probably not. In spite of the enthusiasm of hobbyists, bother and expense really hold the masses back from fooling around with do-it-yourself. It's bother and expense to buy equipment, and more to buy cassettes and discs. When you have them, it's bother to store them, identify them, get them out.

And once you have some cassettes or discs, how many will you want to watch more than once? If that's all, how eager will you be to procure more?

Yet, it is still no bother to flick the set on and see what's playing for free on the various channels—and visit the refrigerator when the commercials come on. Quite possibly home video tape will be a plush market of gadgeteers and lovers of programs you can't get on the air—yet make only a small dent in the Gross National Audience for commercial broadcasting. But.

But there are other possibilities. There is Cable TV. It has the inherent capability to provide what one visionary calls Universal Program Service. Ideally arranged, it *could* bring you any conceivable program at all with no more bother than dialing a number.

As you can now dial any of millions of phones, so there is no theoretical obstacle to having your TV set and playback unit hitched by cable to a computer system in a central video tape library to which you subscribe. Look up any one of thousands of tapes listed in a phone-book-type directory, and dial its number to see it start playing on your TV set. That would knock the daylight out of everything we are used to in the way of reading, education or entertainment.

THIS IS THE system that would be the greatest revolution in communications "since the book." You could have piped into your TV set any published material in existence, be it written, printed, recorded or filmed.

Creation of such a system has always seemed quite possible and highly unlikely. Yet, in the past, most great innovations were already dreamed up long before they came to be. They blossomed rapidly after other conditions came about to make them feasible as well as possible.

Ninety-two million TV sets are already in homes, begging ingenious men to find new uses for them. Now, if playback units appear in such large numbers that a big business is created in pre-recorded video tapes—who says that the Universal Program Service may not suddenly find that it's "an idea whose time has come"? Not I.

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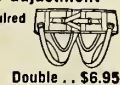
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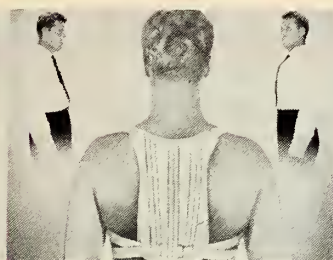
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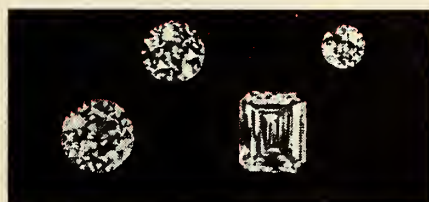
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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

THEY LAID A LOT OF PIPE IN THOSE DAYS

This plumber's apprentice was complaining to his boss about being pushed too hard all day on the job.

"Listen, son," said the old-timer, "when I was your age and first started plumbing, the boss laid the first two lengths of pipe to show us how. Then he turned on the water and we had to stay ahead of it."

LLOYD BYERS

FINISHED MUSICIAN

A man and his wife dropped in on their next-door neighbors just as the teen-age daughter was winding up a piano assault on her music lesson.

"You should have gotten here sooner," beamed the proud mother. "Eileen just finished Brahms' 'Cradle Song.'"

"Didn't she, though!" the visiting woman replied.

DAVID O. FLYNN

NO PLACE TO COMPLAIN

The clerks and department managers of a large store trembled when a wealthy woman walked in because of her constant stream of complaints, and they all sighed with relief when she went to Europe. Meanwhile, the store was completely remodeled. When the woman returned she came into the store with a long shopping list and running true to form, returned most of her purchases the next day. Irritated not to find the complaint counter in its usual place, the woman snapped at a floorwalker: "Where have you hidden the complaint department now?"

"My dear lady," said the floorwalker grimly, "you were away so long that we were able to eliminate it completely!"

DAN BENNETT

"PAST SIXTY"

A quiet love, a tender love,
A love that's steady-burning.
No wild passion do I crave,
Yet for a love I'm yearning.

I wait with eager arms and heart
A love that's not extreme.
Just a quiet love, a gentle love,
I'm running out of steam!

EDITH M. EMMONS

STRANGE BUT TRUE

There are few who are more militant than
peace advocates.

H. E. MARTZ

WAGE EARNER'S PETITION

The boss is a fellow
You should never get smart with;
You just might be the one,
He can easily part with.

JANE HUNT CLARK

NO SENSE OF HUMOR

A human being is a fellow who'll laugh
over the family album, then look in the
mirror and never crack a smile.

THOMAS LAMANCE

IT'S THE THOUGHT

O to be considered
Generous! I'd leap
At such a reputation
If buying it were cheap!

THOMAS USK

IT'S TOUGH

It's hard enough finding a movie that's
okay for the kids to see; but just try finding
one you could take your mother to.

DORIS CLYNIO

MUTUAL FUNDS

In these days of working wives
There is accord in some affairs;
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CLAIRE WILLIAMS



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Enclosed are _____ groups of 500 empty packs. Please send _____
() Pall Mall Gold 100's cartons;
() Pall Mall Menthol cartons;

Serviceman's name _____

Camp Unit _____

APO/FPO _____

Donor's Name _____

Donor's Address _____

Limited to: Vietnam (or other Far East areas — Thailand, Korea, Taiwan, Philippines,
Japan, etc.)